P & O
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,998—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th July.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 575	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

2 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort
KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 26th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about the 27th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co. London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

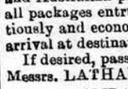
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH-MADE

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET KIT.
By Ayres, Duke, Frowd, etc.

FOOTBALLS.
Best Picked Cow-hide, Rugby and Association.

TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenges, etc.

GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, etc.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLATIAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, LITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY, Spey Royal; Provost	PORT. Invalid; Spanish; Blanco (White Port.)
BRANDY. Universal	MARSALA. Castle V. P.
RUM. Governor-General; Jamaica.	MADEIRA Crown.
SCHNAPPS Silverstream	CHAMPAGNE, Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM. Castle I.	HOCK. Hochheimer.
SHERRY Manzanilla; Amontillado; Spanish.	BURGUNDY. Beaune Castle I.
	SLOE GIN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th July, 1900.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July, 1900.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE,
LIVE POOL.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now PREPARED to accept FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS at Current Tariff rates.

TATA & SONS.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS

CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Anas, 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES. The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8, Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs. 2 0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of whole of HOTEL METROPOLE Furniture, Counter, English Large Side Board, &c., at Tamarind Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

SCHOOLS and PARENTS will do well to secure Children's Presents and Prizes offered so cheap at SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE now on.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health, This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It posesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHAIDBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	18 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,

FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.) V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 16, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGAR M CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES TO HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to Eur pean style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON

PROPRIETRESS.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	,, 0-8
Third do.	,, 0-6
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

S

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1900, at 6 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1901.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE OF JAMES HUME SLEIGH (formerly known by the surname of "Slight") late of Bombay, European deceased (who died at Edinburgh in Scotland on or about the 26th day of June 1899) and Letters of Administration with an authenticated copy of whose will thereto annexed were on the 3rd day of July 1900 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie, the constituted attorney of Alexander Yeaman, Judicial Factor on the estate of the deceased (for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits to be granted to him by the said Court) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Begbie on his behalf at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of August 1900, as after that date the said James Begbie, the Administrator, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of July 1900.

CRAWFORD BROWN BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 11-39m., 11-30a. Low water, 4-35m., 5-32a.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-15 p.m. (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Japan, per Transport Zamania, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-day.

A DESERTED CHILD.—A newly-born female child was, on Tuesday last, discovered by a townsman, in a basket in the latrine attached to the Ramji Mahadowji Chawl, at DeLisle Road. The police were informed and they had the child removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Professor Gajjar on "The Chemistry of Daily Life: the Air we breathe," to-day, at 4-45 p.m., at Daria Mahel, the residence of Mrs. Naranji Dwarkadas, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends. Tea and coffee are kindly provided by Mrs. Naranji.

SALE OF A RACE HORSE.—Messrs. Jaffer Jussaf and Sons put up for auction on Monday last Burleigh, a black Australian horse, four years old, which is stated to have shown good staying powers on the Australian turf. The horse was imported from Singapore and was purchased at the auction sale for Rs. 4,300 by Aga S. Shah who intends, it is said, entering him for the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup in the Bangalore race meeting.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.—It has been decided to hold the annual practical examination in vocal and instrumental music either in September or October and in all probability the board of directors will again appoint Dr. Creser Mus Bac. (Oxon) and organist of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, to visit India specially to examine candidates who intend entering. The last day for receiving fees will be to-morrow (Friday) and application forms should reach Mr. Seymour Dove, local secretary (Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld), on that day, after which no application can be accepted.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of June last 2 horses and 10 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 6 horses, 2 buffaloes and 24 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 344 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 7 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 9 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

THE STOLEN WATCH.—Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Mistri, an architect, who resides in Parsee Punchayet Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Tuesday last, that on the previous morning he placed a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 450, on a table in the drawing-room, and found it missing about an hour after. The police investigation showed that the watch was stolen by one Fakira Gainoo, a Mahar, residing at Colaba. Fakira gave the watch to his sister, who handed it over to her husband, Khandoo Amboo, a mason, working at the St. George's Hospital. The last individual, in his turn, returned the watch to the complainant. Fakira has absconded to Poona, where advices have been despatched for his arrest.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Monday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, being two from cholera at the village of Lower Damaun, where the epidemic has made its re-appearance, the victims being a Christian female and a Doobla, and one from starvation which is swelling the number of its victims, as since the 1st instant there has not been a single day without deaths attributable to it. While the famine-stricken people stand in sore need of immediate relief, it is to be regretted that some delay should have been caused in utilising the generous gift of the America-Indian Famine Relief Fund owing to the President of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund having left Damaun for Goa on urgent business and no steps towards the relief can be taken until a new president is appointed. Dr. Menezes, the health officer, has now completely recovered from the attack of fever he had been suffering from for some time and has resumed his duties.—There is again a cry for rain, as the handsome fall of 10 1-2 inches on the 12th instant having encouraged people to commence sowing operations, the holding off of further rain since then has had an injurious effect on the seedlings, which are turning yellowish and will wither if there should be no rain on or before the coming Devasa.

PROSECUTION UNDER TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, M Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, charging him with travelling by a car other than the first available car, with the same transfer ticket, contrary to bye-law 7, clause 4 of the Company's Bye-Laws. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Tramway Company, while the accused conducted his own defence. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution, it appears that about 5 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, Mr. Baptista got into a green car at the Fort and obtained a transfer ticket for Mazagon. When the car reached the J. J. Hospital, the accused, instead of changing into the first lavender cart, which was waiting there, walked for a distance and got into the following car near Graham's Naka, opposite the Comercarry police station. The conductor refused the transfer ticket on the ground that the accused had not availed himself of the first car at the point clipped on the ticket. The accused was asked to pay the fare for another ticket, but he refused, notwithstanding he was shown the bye-law of the Company. On the arrival of an inspector of the Company, the accused was again asked to pay the fare, but he persistently refused to pay, and made a remark in the inspector's note-book that the latter did not know his duty. The matter was duly reported to the Tramway Company authorities and two letters were addressed to the accused to which he did not reply. The Company wrote to him a third letter, threatening to prosecute him, to which he replied, inviting a prosecution. Mr Baptista in his defence urged that the bye-law under which he was charged was invalid, ultra vires and unreasonable. He cited numerous English cases in support of his contention and drew the court's attention to several English railway and Tramway Acts. On these grounds he asked the court to dismiss the case, or if the Court took a different view, to refer it to the High Court.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused had disputed the validity of the bye-law, but that he had not disputed the fact that he did infringe the Bye Law of the Company. The court imposed on the accused a fine of one rupee.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE AHMED SULLIMAN KUTCHI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, applied for and was granted an interim order.

RE MATHURADAS KANJI.

Mr. Davar, for the administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Edgelow, appeared to oppose the granting of an interim order to the insolvent. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent said his client was in jail and had not been served with the affidavit of the opposing creditor. Mr. Davar said the court would find the insolvency was a gross and fraudulent one. The firm of Messrs Edgelow and Gulabchand had conducted a suit and an appeal for the insolvent in 1894. They had been unable to recover their costs, and had arrested the insolvent on a warrent in 1898. Counsel submitted that the insolvent should not be allowed out of jail. Mr. Justice Russell, postponed the matter for a week to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit of Mr. Gulabchand.

RE LAKHMIDASS DAYALL.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied that the rule nisi, granted under Section 87 for entering up satisfaction, should be discharged. The application was granted.

RE PANDURANG KRISHNAJI.

Mr. Manker was granted a rule nisi for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

RE RUSTOMJI EDULJI DADACHANDJI.

Mr. Mankar, was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

ARRANGEMENTS for the visit of the Shah of Persia to London are now nearly completed. He is expected to arrive at the end of the month, and will probably be accommodated in the suite of rooms at the north-western corner of Buckingham Palace at present occupied by the Khedive.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO OVERTURN GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. ANANT VINAYAK PURANIK.

THE Government of Bombay, through the Government Pleader, appealed in this case against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, on the 30th October 1899. On the 29th September 1899, Mr. S. Pulamjee, Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, had convicted the accused, under section 116 or 511 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Mr. Knight, on appeal, acquitted the accused, and Government thereupon appealed. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the opponent.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said: This is an appeal by Government under Section 417 against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Satara, who reversed the conviction, and sentence passed on the accused by the Assistant Sessions Judge under Sections 395, 116 or 511 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused had been originally committed for trial on a charge under Section 116 of having instigated certain persons, Mhangs and Ramoshis principally, to commit dacoity under Section 395. In the course of the trial the Assistant Sessions Judge added an alternative charge under Section 511, and convicted the accused of either instigating or attempting to commit dacoity under Sections 395, 116 or 511, Indian Penal Code. In appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused after reversing the conviction on the charges named above, as he was of opinion that the real charge which should have been brought against the accused was an attempt to commit an offence under Section 122 and if for want of the sanction of Government required by Section 196 C. P. C. this charge could not be framed, the accused should not have been brought to trial at all, or, at the most, should have been bound over to keep the peace under Chapter VIII of the Code. The Government Pleader has appealed against this order of acquittal, and contended that the Sessions Judge was in error in holding that the offence proved was under Section 122 only. He contended that though the accused might have been charged under Section 122 if the sanction of Government had been obtained, it did not follow that he could not be charged, for the offence under Sections 395, 116 or 511, for which there was direct evidence. The immediate and direct purpose for which the accused attempted to collect and enlist Mhangs and Ramoshis was that of plundering the treasury, and though the ultimate object might have been of a political character this did not change the real nature of the offence actually committed, which must be determined not by the remote and possible consequences but by what was presumably the immediate natural and probable consequence of the criminal intention entertained by the accused. This immediate intention was one which fell within Sections 391, 116 or 511, and that therefore the Sessions Judge was in error in reversing the conviction and sentence passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge.

THE POINT FOR CONSIDERATION.

The only point for consideration in this appeal is whether there was any error in the procedure followed by the committing Magistrate and the Assistant Sessions Judge when the one committed the accused and the other inquired into, the minor charge under Sections 395, 116 or 511 because, owing to the want of sanction under Section 196 Criminal Procedure Code, the charge under Section 122 could not be made or enquired into. It appears from the evidence of the District Magistrate that the idea of a prosecution under Section 122, Indian Penal Code, was given up by him after correspondence with Government, as he found from the Police enquiry that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge under Section 122. The District Magistrate, as representing the Government, had certainly full discretion in the matter of selecting the particular charges under which Government chose to prosecute the accused, and if he elected for want of evidence to give up the charge under Section 122, it did not necessarily follow that no prosecution should be instituted in the minor charges, which the evidence might prove, and for which no special sanction was necessary. This was the view adopted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, before whom the accused's pleader had contended that it was not open to the committing Magistrate to split up the graver offence and charge accused for the minor offence, because the graver charge could not be enquired into for want of the sanction of Government. This contention assumes that the evidence was sufficient to prove that the accused not only tried to instigate dacoity by collecting men, but that he intended that the men were to be collected to overthrow the British rule and establish his own rule like Shivaji, and slaughter all the Europeans, etc. This assumption, however, could not be made under the circumstances stated by the District Magistrate, according to whom there was no evidence to bear out the charge under Section 122. If the Government was not so satisfied, it was not for the committing Magistrate to decline to frame any charge or for the Assistant Sessions Judge to refuse to enquire into the charges on which the commitment was made. The whole question therefore has not been properly approached by the Sessions Judge when he set aside the Assistant Sessions Judge's conviction; because in his opinion, the evidence warranted a charge under Section 122, and he held that if such a charge could not be brought for want of sanction no trial should have taken place on the minor charges, for which no sanction was necessary, and which the evidence was sufficient to prove. The Sessions Judge virtually has taken on himself the function of setting his own judgment against the opinion of Government in a matter which by law belongs properly to Government, which alone under Section 196 has the right to grant or refuse the sanction. If in the exercise of that discretion it refused for want of evidence to make the order, it was not for the Sessions Judge to hold that it should have made that order or dropped the prosecution altogether. Section 196 is not the only Section which required sanction.

A QUESTION OF SANCTION.

The preceding Section 195, also provides that certain offences shall not be taken cognizance of by any Court unless previous sanction for such prosecution is granted by the Court before which those offences were committed. The Court before which the offences are committed has a discretion in the matter of giving or refusing sanction, and if the Court refuse such sanction, it does not follow that no complaints should be inquired into of the minor offences involved in the particular offences for which sanction is needed. For instance, personation is an offence under Sections 170, and 171, in respect of which no sanction is necessary. It is also involved in Section 205 which relates to false personation for the purpose of a suit. An offence under Section 205 requires sanction before it can be inquired into by any Court. Supposing sanction is not granted under Section 205 by the Court before which false personation for purposes of a suit was committed, it surely does not take away the authority of the Courts, to proceed under Sections 170 or 171 if the evidence warranted such a conviction. This same remark would apply to Sections 206 to 210 which relate to fraudulent claims made or prosecuted in Civil Courts. If, for want of sanction, these offences could not be inquired into, it does not follow that the fraud should remain unpunished if it could be proved under other Sections of the Code, such as cheating, cheating by personation, &c. Sections 417 to 423 for which offences no sanction is necessary. The same remark applies to prosecutions under Section 211 which relate to false charges of offences. If these could not be inquired into for want or sanction, it does not follow that the offender cannot be punished for giving false information, Section 183, or defamation Section 500, if these minor charges could be proved. This was the principle of the decision passed by this Court in I. L. R. XIX, Bombay, page 51. The decision in the same volume, page 380, was referred to in the argument, and some expressions used by the Judges who decided this last case no doubt favoured the contention that it is an invasion of the law to treat an aggravated as an ordinary offence and thus introduce a different jurisdiction and a lower scale of punishment. But the point decided in that case had relation only to the privilege of pleaders. The analogy of witnesses was applied to them, and it was ruled that as witnesses cannot be prosecuted for defamation though they might be tried for perjury if they give false evidence, the pleader could not be punished for defamation if he exceeds his privilege. The cases decided in I. L. R. I.V. Cal., page 18, I. L. R. XI., Calcutta, page 233, have no bearing on the present case. They only rule that a Magistrate cannot assume jurisdiction by splitting up a charge so as to disregard that portion of the charge which is beyond his jurisdiction. There was no such splitting up of charges in this case. The Magistrate would only obtain jurisdiction to try under Section 122 when the Government granted the sanction under Section 196. In the absence of such sanction the minor charge was properly inquired into. It appears to me that the Sessions Judge has laid too much stress upon the so-called confession made by the accused, which confession was held inadmissible in evidence by the Assistant Sessions Judge. Granting that the confession was admissible and did disclose an intention of an offence under Section 122, it was surely open to Government to see if that intention was of a character which it could take into account. The Judge himself admits that the accused Puranik was crazy, and his intention to wage war with the help of Mhangs and Ramoshis was ridiculous.

A RIDICULOUS WARFARE.

He characterizes the design as inane and insane, and yet he seemed to think that the intention of a crazy man must determine the charge that should be made; and if that particular charge could not be made, because of the inanity and insanity of the design of a crazy person, there should be no prosecution. The Session Judge's reference by way of authority made to pages 463 to 467 of Mayne's work seems obviously to be without any bearing. Mr. Mayne's remark relates to the distinction between riots which are mere disturbances of the peace and riots which may develope into the waging of war. In such cases intention must be the sole criterion. It is otherwise, whereas in the present case the craziness and inanity made it impossible to assign any other design than that of looting, which in such cases was not a mere incident but the principal object of the attempted offence. The possible difficulty created by the committal being under Sections 995 and 316 in a case in which no overt act was committed by anybody, was removed by the alternate charge under Section 511 added by the Assistant Judge. (I.L.R. 16. Allh., 409; I.L.R. 15, Allh. 173.) To constitute such an attempt it was not necessary that any overt act should be committed by the persons invited to join, but seeing that the accused admittedly gave rich clothes to the Mhangs to induce them to collect men, his act cannot be said to have been mere preparation though it might not be an instigation when nobody was induced to join by reason of the solicitation. (I. L.R.VIII, Allh., 304.) Section 511 does not relate only to the penultimate act, but to all preceding acts if they were done with the intent to commit or facilitate the commission of the act. Taking this view I feel satisfied that the Assistant Sessions Judge was correct in the procedure followed by him, and that the Sessions Judge was in error in reversing that decision. It is not necessary to consider the question of fact, as both the Assistant Sessions Judge and the Sessions Judge agree in finding that the accused did instigate or abet the committing of dacoity. The sentence passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge must therefore be restored, and I order accordingly that the accused be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the unexpired portion of the original sentence passed upon him.

MR. JUSTICE FULTON'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his judgment, said: Before dealing with the facts I will briefly refer to the questions of law on which the Sessions Court's decision turned. If it is true that the accused asked certain persons to collect men to overturn the Government and to loot the treasuries it seems to me that he abetted not only an offence under Section 122 but also the abetment of dacoity (vide Explanations 4 of Section 108, Indian Penal Code). I cannot follow the reasoning on which the Sessions Judge held that as the accused was not prosecuted for the former offence he could not be convicted of the latter. We are bound by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the second clause of Section 235 appears exactly to meet a case like the one under consideration. "If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for each of such offences." That seems so explicit as to leave little room for argument. Here if the accused abetted an offence under Section 122 and by the same speech also abetted the offence of abetment of dacoity, he could be tried for each of these offences according to the provisions of Section 235, but as that section is controlled as regards the offence against the State by the provisions of Section 196, its operation in this case is restricted to the minor offence for which the accused could legally be charged and tried. I do not think the decision in I. L. R., 19 Bombay, 51, has any bearing on the point in question. Some of the arguments in I. L. R., 19 Bombay, 340, do support the view taken by the Sessions Judge but with all deference to the learned Judges who decided that case I can not but think that some of the dicta which were not really necessary for its determination go beyond the provisions of the Code. The question whether a witness who makes defamatory statements in the witness box can be convicted of defamation is one that has led to a great deal of difficulty, and various Courts have explained in different ways the grounds on which the practice of not convicting of defamation in such cases is believed to rest. In these circumstances I do not think we can safely apply to other classes of offences the arguments used in I.L.R., 19 Bombay, 340. The law on the subject of major and minor offences committed in the same transaction appears to me to be very correctly explained by Mr. Justice Ganely in Queen-Empress versus Gundya (I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 501). Sections 346 and 347 prescribe the procedure to be followed by Magistrates in cases where the evidence indicates the commission of an offence which ought to be tried in a higher Court, but do not touch the matter now under consideration, in which there is no inherent insufficiency of jurisdiction in the Court but merely a prohibition to its exercise without sanction. In these circumstances I agree with Mr. Justice Ranade in thinking that the refusal of Government to prosecute under Section 122, Indian Penal Code, did not affect the accused's liability to punishment under other sections. The next question to be determined is the section, if any, under which the alleged acts are punishable. The accused is said to have asked people to collect Mangs and Ramoshis for the purpose of making war on the Government and looting treasuries. Such an incitement I think is an instigation to instigate the commission of dacoity. I am inclined to agree with the Judge in holding that an instigation to war against the Government includes an instigation to dacoity, as such war necessarily includes robbery; but there is no occasion to determine this point as here it is said there was a distinct instigation to collect people to loot treasuries which could only be effected by dacoity. There might or might not be a political object in view, but the offence of looting the treasury by means of a gang of more than 5 men and by overcoming the guards would certainly be dacoity. I cannot understand why the Session's Judge says "a man does not in ordinary parlance, nor in any of the illustrations to Section 108 instigate an offence which he is about to commit as a principal, nor is such an interpretation within the meaning of the term abetment." If A asks B and others to come with him to commit dacoity, he seems to me to instigate those men to dacoity, just as much as if he asks them to go under some other leader. Similarly if he asks B to ask C and others to join in dacoity he abets the abetment of dacoity. It would be a strange doctrine to hold that a person who did his best to bring about a dacoity by asking other people to join him or employing an agent to collect them could not be punished for abetment. The mere fact that no illustration of this kind is given under Section 108, Indian Penal Code, does not alter the meaning of the word "instigate" in Section 107. I agree with the Sessions Judge that Section 511 is inapplicable in this case. The most the accused did was to make unsuccessful efforts to collect men and to buy some articles of clothing apparently for the reward or decoration of his followers. Apart from the difficulty alluded to by the Sessions Judge of attempting to commit an offence like dacoity which may itself consist merely in an attempt to commit robbery, I do not think the acts of the accused amounted to an attempt. In many cases it is hard to indicate the precise point at which a preparation to commit a crime becomes an attempt to commit it; and it is still more difficult to define in general terms the difference between a preparation and an attempt. In some cases the distinction is clear. If A merely buys a stick in order to beat B no one would think of saying that he attempted to beat B. If he ran at B with the stick but was seized by C, probably most people would say that he did attempt to beat him. But there might be many intermediate cases in which there would be a difference of opinion whether the acts amounted to an attempt or merely constituted a preparation. It is unnecessary to enter into any discussion on this subject as here I think it is clear, that the acts alleged did not amount to an attempt and that the introduction of Section 511 into the case was superfluous. The third question which I have to consider is one of fact to which Mr. Bhagwat almost exclusively confined his argument. He contented that the individual acts of abetment were not proved. But as the general intentions of the accused are proved conclusively both by his confession to Mr. Dodgson and by numerous witnesses, there seems no good reason for disbelieving the act of abetment to dacoity deposed to by Mahadu, whose statement is corroborated by the evidence of Dattatraya and to some extent by Ganesh. War against the Government would naturally be initiated by attacks on treasuries. There are other acts proved which might also perhaps constitute acts of abetment; but as this one act seems established there is no need to discuss the rest. The accused ought to have been distinctly charged with the separate acts for which he was being tried instead of with one general charge of instigating various persons to commit dacoities; but he was defended by able pleaders who can have had no difficulty in finding out from the committal proceedings the offences alleged against him, and does not therefore appear to have been prejudiced by the irregularity. I would now reverse the acquittal by the Sessions Judge, and would convict the accused under Section 116, Indian Penal Code; and I would restore the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment imposed by the Assistant Sessions Judge, and direct that the prisoner undergo the unexpired portion thereof.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DEFAMATION OF THE LATE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

IMPERATRIX VS. JALALUDIN HOOSEN.

Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, on behalf of the accused, whose case is pending before Mr. Sanders-Slater, applied for revision of the order passed by the Magistrate on the 19th inst., refusing his application for issuing a commission for the examination of witnesses at Calcutta. The accused is charged before the Magistrate with alleged defamation of Mr. Kawasjee Dadabhoy, lately the Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay.

Mr. Slater's order, a revision of which was applied for, was as follows:—In applications such as this, it is laid down by the code that the circumstances of the case must be considered. As foreshadowed by Mr. Hamilton, the defence wishes to call ten witnesses who are to contradict the complainant flatly, and it appears to me extremely undesirable to have one witness personally before me; and the evidence of ten witnesses on the opposite side, taken on commission. Still if this seems necessary for the ends of justice, I should consider whether the expense of bringing the witnesses from Calcutta is unreasonable or not. It is necessary to remember in connection with this point that this paper is a Calcutta paper and that it goes so far afield as to hold up to public obloquy a man at Bombay. Any Calcutta editor who does such a thing does it with the presumed knowledge that he may be called upon to appear and to make good his defence in Bombay, and though it would cost a considerable amount of expense to bring the witnesses from Calcutta, it would also entail considerable expense on the complainant to be compelled to go to Calcutta to carry on his case there. I am at present extremely disinclined to order any commission to issue, but it appears to me that, as these Calcutta charges are not the only imputations that have been cast upon complainant to-day, it would be advisable to postpone any actual order in the matter till the accused has had the opportunity of proving the local charges, viz., that the complainant has been masquerading in an order bought for Rs. 25 in the Bombay bazar; that he never received a *firman* from the Persian Government; and that has fraudulently misappropriated a picture, the property of the Persian Consulate. It would be as well that these local questions should be disposed of first, and I adjourn the case for that purpose.

In a subsequent order, Mr. Sanders-Slater said: On the 29th May last, on Mr. Hamilton's application for a commission to issue for the examination of ten witnesses in Calcutta, I considered it advisable to postpone any ruling on the application until it had appeared how the local evidence had left the case. That local evidence has now been taken, and the application is renewed on this occasion for the examination of seven witnesses, or perhaps only four. For the reasons which I then gave, I stated that I was extremely disinclined to grant a commission. I will not repeat those reasons now, but I will only state that, in my opinion, the further development of the case has only confirmed me, in the opinion I then formed, and I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the disposal of this case that I should have the witnesses before me personally. I regret that this should appear to lay a heavy burden of expense upon the accused, as I should also regret to lay a heavy burden upon the complainant, but I see no other course open to me than to require the attendence of all the accused's witnesses before myself if I am to come to a satisfactory termination of this case. I must therefore refuse Mr. Hamilton's application.

It was urged on behalf of the accused before their Lordships that the expenses of bringing the accused's witnesses to Bombay would amount to about Rs. 1,500 that this expense would be unreasonable under the circumstances of the case; and that the expenses of the complainant going to Calcutta would be small in comparison. Nor was it absolutely necessary that he should go there; but the witnesses might be examined by interogatories and cross-interrogatories, which might be settled in Bombay. The issues to be tried at Calcutta were simple issues which are suitable for enquiry by commissions; and did not conflict in any way with the issues, of which evidence had already been given in Bombay. It was not essential that the Magistrate should examine personally the witnesses now at Calcutta. The applicant is a poor man. The inconvenience to the witnesses should be considered, and it would be unreasonable to require prominent persons, such as Mr. R. D. Mehta, C. I. E., and Raja Sir Sarendra Mohan Tagore to abandon their own business and journey to Bombay to give their evidence.

Their Lordships, on hearing Mr. Hamilton's arguments and on a consideration of the circumstances, saw no reason to interfere; and the application was rejected.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case in which Superintendent Holdway charged Joosub Haji Ali, Hussen Haji Abba, and Abdul Rehman Sheik Mahomed with keeping a gaming house at Pydhowni, and twenty other persons with gambling. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Sealy, pleader, for Nos. 2 and 3; Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, for accused No. 11; and Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, for accused Nos. 16 to 22. The rest of the accused were not represented by counsel. The first accused did not answer to his name.

Mr. Spencer stated that his client was still ill and unable to attend the court.

Dr. Kaikhushro Engineer, examined by Mr. Spencer, said he examined accused No. 1 last night, as well as this morning, at the request of Mr. Spencer, and he found that he was suffering from choleraic diarrhœa. He was of opinion that the patient could not be removed from his house without danger to his life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said a case of choleraic diarrhœa required to be reported to the Health Officer. He had not done so, because he did not consider the case sufficiently serious to bring it to the notice of that officer. Should it prove fatal he would report the matter to the proper authorities. There was a hospital, where poor patients suffering from cholera were treated, but those, who could secure a doctor's services were not admitted into it.

The court then called upon Mr. Spencer to proceed with his address.

Mr. Spencer applied for an adjournment on the ground of ill-health. He said if the court insisted upon his addressing the court then he would have to withdraw from the defence.

The magistrate said he would allow Mr. Spencer to go on with his defence on Friday.

Mr. Aun Ali pleaded to his client being in the billiard room on the 8th ultimo. He urged the court to deal leniently with his client.

Evidence was then called on behalf of the other accused.

The magistrate, in giving his decision in regard to the charges against the accused other than the first accused, said that the defence was that an ordinary game of skittle pool was going on. He had no hesitation in saying that upon the evidence of the police, which he accepted with confidence as being straightforward and reliable, it was impossible that such a game was in progress or even in inception when the police burst in. There were piles of money amounting to a large sum on the table. The balls were all at the far end of the table away from the persons standing round it, the skittles were jammed under the cushions, and two of the accused were seated on the chairs drawn up to the table. The magistrate found that such a condition of things was absolutely incompatible with the game of skittle-pool. The accused Nos. 18 and 23 Keshowji Mohunji and Ibrahim Tar, had made a good defence, and he acquitted both of them. The magistrate convicted the rest of the accused of the charges framed against them. The second accused, Hoosen Haji Abba who chiefly profitted from this gaming-house, was fined, Rs. 500, or in default ordered to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused Abdool Rehman Shaik Lal Mahomed was fined Rs. 50 with an alternative of one month's hard labour. The rest of the accused were fined Rs. 20 each.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	3	41
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	44
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	2	22
Total	8	9	150
Total plague deaths to date	78,883	64,657	
Same date last year	9	8	99
Cholera	41	35	

THE Queen has on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, approved of the appointment of Professor Walter Raleigh, of University College, Liverpool, to the Chair of English Language and Literature in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the resignation of Professor Bradley.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promo

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

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FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
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FOR HIRE,
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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

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DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

LONDON, July 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 9-16—7-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£99 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£62 5-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-16—1-8
Do in New York .....61 1-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·15 plus 1-2
Do on New York.....4·87 1-2 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent. plus 1 8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-8

EXCHANGE.—The market opened rather weak with 1s. 3 7-8d. for Wire and 1s, 3 29-32d. for Demand. One Bank sold a small line of Wire at 1s. 3 29-32d. and then reverted to the ruling rate of 1s. 3 7-8d. Wire for October was done at 1s. 3 31-32d. to a small amount. A few Bills were offering at 1s. 4 5-32d. but could not be placed. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic, ...1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand, ...1s. 3 29 32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .....1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Francs 170
Eastern Rates unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the unfavourable news from London, our market opened weak at Rs. 94 7-16 for cash and Rs. 94 3-8 for the settlement, and after receding to Rs. 94 3-16 again recovered to Rs. 94 1-4. At the close there were some buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—This market is steady, and rates are unchanged, but no business has been done to-day.

FREIGHTS.—The market has keen steady with few transactions. For July-August a fair line has been done in the Madagascar for Dunkirk-Havre at 17s. ; for Genoa, August, at 1s.

COALS.—The market is firm but no transactions are reported to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—July Rs. 5-7-0. September Rs. 5 8-9 to Rs. 5-8-9. April-May Rs. 5-2-6.

RAPESEED.—Very quiet with no business passing. Rates are unchanged.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet. We quote Rs. 10-4-0 to Rs. 10-5-0.

POPPYSEED.—There is nothing doing to-day. Rates are Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 8-9-0.

LONDON, July 24.

COTTON :—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports nil. Imports 8,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 27-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	4·45	4·34
—4	—8	—3

In New York :—

Receipts at the Ports.....5,000 bales.
" Last year.....1,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .....6,000 "
" to Continent .....1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands .....10 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of August .....9·39 plus 7
" " of December .....8·28 plus 9

COTTON.—The market is quiet with trifling demand from exporters, and almost none from Mills. Rates remain unchanged and the feeling at the close is rather quieter. Westerns were done at Rs. 216 ready and Rs. 218 for August. New crop rates are unchanged with little doing. We quote Broach at Rs. 228 and Bengals for January at Rs. 188.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Comptn and Dharwar	632
Westernu	101
Egyptian	213
Total Omras...	946

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	cwts	9,031
Linseed	,,	225
Rapeseed	,,	1,186
Gingelly	,,	31
Poppyseed	,,	558
Groundnuts	,,	112
Castorseed	,,	1,298
Rice	,,	61,290

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd July, 1900 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 21st July 1900	2,932,334
3 Balance to be remitted from 22nd July 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,507,666

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,04,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	23,95,393	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,352	61,91,534	93,230	84,38,616

Increase for the week .....Rs. 14,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,731	2,90,114	7,191	4,19,015
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do. ..	30,97,625	76,95,109	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date ..... " 31,49,361

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,393	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Parcels, &c.	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	20,35,654	...
Goods						
Other earnings	6,364	13,285	..	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	58,64,711	38,03,857	...	...	20,50,854	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GROVES—July 19, at Marvahulla, Kotagiri, the wife of F W Groves of a daughter.
GOUDGE—July 20, at Almora, the wife of J E Goudge, Settlement Officer, of a son.
LATTEY—July 14, at Darjiling, the wife of W A M Lattey, of a daughter.
WACE—July 14, at Simla, the wife of Lieut E G Wace, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—July 18, at Pallavaram, Constance Mary (Girlie), the dearly beloved child of Mrs K Lynch and steadaughter of C P Lynch, suddenly, of convulsions, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days.
LONGSON—July 8, at his residence, No 18, Vepery High Road, Madras, of paralysis, E R Longson, Retired Government Telegraph Master.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

THE intensity of the famine in Gujerat has long been a source of great anxiety to the Government of India as well as to the Bombay Government, and it is obvious that unless there is a great change in the weather the present sufferings of the people in that vast area will be as nothing compared to the privations they will be called upon to endure in the future. Some days ago we stated that it was probable the Viceroy would make a short tour of inspection in Gujerat in order that he may personally see the preparations made for any emergency, and yesterday we were able to announce that Lord Curzon has finally decided to undertake the journey. He leaves Simla on Monday next and may therefore be expected to arrive at Ahmedabad on Wednesday, where he will be met by Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay. The province of Gujerat comprises the British Districts of Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, together with many Native States, including Baroda, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Its area is over 70,000 square miles, and the population about 12,400,000, or nearly half the total population of the Bombay Presidency. It is said that the present is the worst famine which has visited Gujerat, a region hitherto more celebrated for its years of plenty than for periods of misfortune. The loss of cattle has been appalling, the mortality arising through scarcity of water has caused more deaths than lack of fodder. The want of pure water is undoubtedly also the cause of the general outbreak of cholera, which is still claiming its human victims in thousands each week. Yesterday there was welcome news of a slight fall of rain in the districts around Ahmedabad, but although the monsoon burst in Bombay just over a month ago the rainfall in Gujerat up to July 19 did not amount to two inches, the deficiency ranging between 81 and 100 per cent. It is certain that if the wells remain unreplenished the water-supply, now short and of inferior quality, will soon entirely fail. This brings us the question : What is to become of the twelve millions of people? They cannot live without water, and to even hope to continue their existence they must either migrate to the rivers or to a more favoured territory. Either step would be attended with great danger. How long would it be possible to keep the water in the river-beds uncontaminated if a migratory population of hundreds of thousands were living on its banks? On the other hand, the presence of huge numbers of destitute people, among whom disease would prey and spread, in the vicinity of large cities would be a grave menace to their safety. The Meteorological Reporter states the weather in Gujerat is suspicious ; we trust his hopes that rain may come be well founded. Tens of thousands of acres have yet to be sown, and if the monsoon distributes a regular rainfall this work can be undertaken up to the middle of next month. The situation in the northern part of the Presidency is most critical, and it is satisfactory to know that Government are leaving nothing within their power undone to cope with the emergency.

THE economic enquiries of the Geological Survey of India are reported upon in a volume published this week. They form, to the public, the most instructive section of the work, though it is replete with information which will be appreciated by those of a scientific turn of mind. Gold and coal were the subjects of special attention ; so also were the landslip at Darjiling and the subject of irrigation, though this of course did not constitute a tithe of the work accomplished by the Survey. In regard to gold it is recorded that since the publication of the Manual of Geology in 1881 gold mining in this country has become an important industry, and it has been found that, with proper management and economy, many Indian gold ores may be exploited to advantage. It has become possible to work exceedingly low grade ores profitably In order that all the light available may be brought to bear upon this subject with a view to making even further progress it has been ordered that full reports shall be drawn up on the mode of occurrence and nature of the auriferous rocks of the most important localities in the country. This can be the more readily carried out now for the Government of India has secured the services of Dr. Hatch, a gold mining expert of experience and repute, for the period of one year, and he has now been three months in harness. Judging from the report the districts likely to occupy the specialist's attention are Burma and Southern India. In this he will have the co-operation of Mr. Stonier and Mr. Hayden who have already visited the localities. Mr. Stonier has conducted investigations in Burma but he practically confined them to Wuntho, and his preliminary report is incorporated in the volume to hand. Auriferous reefs are numerous though limited in dimensions. Some of them are rich, whilst on the other hand, there are others which may not, perhaps, pay for the working Mr. Hayden reports on Wynaad and the results of his enquiry "tend to show that the majority of reefs are probably too poor in gold to offer any prospects of remunerative working ; yet it is possible that one or two may prove sufficiently rich to justify mining operations, provided they are carried on judiciously and under strictly expert supervision." Besides a gold mining expert the Government of India has just engaged a coal mining expert, Mr. G. F. Reader ; his services having been secured for a period of five years. He will shortly devote attention to the Palana coal-field in Bikanir, which is believed to be capable of extensive development. As it stands there is enough to supply all the needs of Bikanir, but in the opinion of the Director of the Survey, Mr. Griesbach, the field should be proved both vertically and horizontally as its position, midway between the North-Western, East Indian and Bombay Railway systems marks it as one of the most important coal localities of India. The specialist has already visited the coal-fields of Rampur and Sohagpur, and has come to the conclusion that as regards the former further action should be directed towards the immediate exploitation of the Eeb seam, whilst in the latter he has found that out of seven seams two are of workable thickness and very fair quality. In the economic section of the report as intimated the subject of the landslip at Darjiling is dealt with, the services of Mr. T. H. Holland having been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the purpose of advising the Committee appointed to suggest measures for the prevention of future landslips. The slips, it appears, are confined to the soil cap covering the gneissose formation, which forms the Darjiling ridge and their immediate cause was excessive rainfall. Similarly situated hill stations are warned that a fate such as Darjiling may befall them, but it is left to the Committee to suggest a means of avoiding such calamities. Further Mr. Griesbach reports on his visits to the Central Provinces, Gujrat and Rajputana, made for the purpose of ascertaining the chances of increasing the existing water-supply by means of artesian borings. He satisfied himself that there is no difficulty of obtaining plenty of water even during seasons of drought in Gujrat, south and south-west of Ahmedabad. Although slightly brackish it is fit for domestic use. At Wadhwan and at Jodhpur borings, a thousand feet deep, are to be made until the brown sandstone is reached, when it is hoped that a good supply of water will be obtained. Artesian wells in India have so far been but indifferently successful, the only exception being in the Quetta District. The formation of the ground in the peninsula proper offers such poor chances of finding artesian conditions that it would in most cases be, as Mr. Griesbach reminds us, a waste of time and money to attempt boring for artesian water.

NAVAL opinion seems to be sharply divided as to the best method of training naval officers and seamen. One party, led by Sir Michael Culme Saymour, Admiral FitzGerald, Sir N. Bowden-Smith and Sir John Hopkins, says :—"Train your men in the ships in which they will have to fight." The other party, with Sir Gerard Noel, Sir Cyprian Bridge and Captain Anderson, of the Training Squadron, for spokesmen, say : "Teach your men the use of masts and sails—make sailors of them first and fighting machinists afterwards." There was so much to be said on both sides that the debate on Mr. Thurston's paper which was recently read at the Royal United Service Institution occupied two meetings. The arguments used on either side remind one of the stock arguments for and against the teaching of Greek and Latin to boys who are going into business. The blue-jackets of H.M.S. Formidable will never have to swarm aloft to reef top sails in a gale of wind, and her navigating officer will never have occasion to practise the art of staying a brig on a leeshore ; neither does an electrical engineer nor the owner of a cattle-ranche ever find it necessary in the course of his work to turn neat Latin verses or to recite passages from Euripides. But just as no schoolboy regrets his acquaintance, be it ever so meagre, with the humaner letters, so no seaman who has been trained in the school of masts and yards thinks that his training was time lost. Nothing can make a man so comfortable at sea in all weathers as experience of sailing ships, and perhaps nothing can develop in him so highly those qualities which are most precious in a man-of-war's man —steadiness of eye and nerve, endurance, readiness, initiative and resource. The torpedo may develop them in officers but hardly in seamen. Whether it is possible to pass all naval recruits through such a course of training is another question; it is admitted that the cost would be great. But it is admitted also that in the naval warfare of the future, other things being equal, the ship whose crew is most at home in heavy weather, will have an enormous advantage over her adversary.

THE agricultural experiments carried on by the Government of India are of great value to cultivators, who are gradually taking advantage of the discoveries made. Various seeds are procured from all countries in the world and introduced into Indian seed and crossed with Indian products. The results vary ; often the character of soil and climate do not suit the new varieties, while, on the other hand, it is often found that experiments have achieved a very useful end, inasmuch as they yield a more abundant crop of better quality than the variety natural to Indian soil. There is much prejudice against the adoption of new varieties of seeds, but it is satisfactory to observe a greater willingness on the part of farmers to test their merits. Undoubtedly, the native cultivator is extraordinarily conservative of mind, suspicious of innovations, yet he is not devoid of common sense, and if he can get better crops by sowing new seeds he will do so. A report on the working of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for last year has just been issued, from which it is seen that notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions of last season the establishment was maintained well within the Government grant The outturn of agricultural seeds fell far below that of the previous year, but this is due to the unfavourableness of the season rather than to deterioration of the seed in this country. The experiments in transplanting young fruit trees with shortened roots were continued with considerable success, which was especially marked in treating pear and peach trees. Further trials of Egyptian cotton were made, but the bad season militated against the results. Palestine wheat has been under experiment for many years, but as the outturns diminish at each crop it is evident this variety is not suited to India and consequently is going to be discontinued. South Australian wheat was tried on a large scale, and twenty selected varieties gave an average outturn per acre of 1,455 lbs. Only five of these varieties were rejected. The object of these experiments is to obtain good uniform varieties of these wheats which are cross-bred Indian Fife wheats. Being cross-breds there is a natural tendency to reversion to the original types, and those varieties only have been retained which appear to have become fixed and also to be uniform in quality, free from rust and prolific. Late in the season 32 other varieties were received. The quantities were small, and the total outturn was only 40 lbs. so that it is impossible to give an average outturn. These additional varieties were, however, all free from rust, and nine were selected for further experiments. It is hoped they may prove rust-resisting wheats of good milling properties and satisfactory yield. Further trials with sugar-beet were made, and considering the season excellent results were achieved.

A VARIETY of subjects engaged the attention of the Madras Chamber of Commerce last year. As in the case of the Bombay Chamber representations were made in regard to the excessive Indo-European Telegraph rates. On the suggestion of the Madras Chamber improvements have been made in the landing and delivery of bar iron at the Port and as a result of their representations the reduction of Port dues and harbour dues on coal are under consideration by the Harbour Trust. In reference to sugar-cane disease in Godavery, it was proposed that in the event of its being found impossible to eradicate the disease from the varieties now grown, Government should obtain immune varieties from abroad. The Board of Revenue, however, favoured experiments in the disease-affected districts with varieties already established in India and found to be immune ; and the Chamber then suggested that a certain amount of foreign seed cane should be grown side by side with seed from Hospet. The Chamber obtained a decision from Government in favour of the export of salt in bulk from ports on the Madras Coast. In the matter of the Presidency Banks, the Chamber advocated the amendment of the Act, in order to bring the Banks into touch with the London money market, or alternately, if borrowing out of India was not approved that the Government should lend money to the Banks on definite and reasonable terms. Among other subjects to which the Chamber gave consideration were the deterioration of groundnuts, Salem iron ore and Bengal coal, Indian mining leases, the effect of bounty-fed sugar on the Indian sugar-cane industry, and a number of minor questions of interest to the mercantile community.

MR. K. RAGUNATHJI has concluded his interesting task of describing the Hindu temples of Bombay. Altogether he has dealt with over four hundred shrines of varying degrees of structural importance, including some that cannot be called structures at all. Many objects of veneration seeming to be adopted quite casually by the way-side, and Mr. Ragunathji has not omitted to give some account of the origin of these apparently haphazard shrines. In a preface to the last of the series of booklets on the subject the writer mentions the trouble and expense involved in the work which he undertook and states that it would not have been possible to complete his task without the assistance and encouragement he received from Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., late Private Secretary to Lord Sandhurst. Mr. Jackson is a highly proficient Oriental scholar and an enthusiastic student of Indian History and Antiquities, and the grateful author says of him that he is as great a patron of Indian scholars as were those eminent Orientalists Col. Vans Kennedy, Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Wilson.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will receive the Viceroy on his visit to Ahmedabad. His Excellency will arrive at Ahmedabad on August 4, that is of course, if the weather conditions do not improve, and thus render the visit unnecessary.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILLER, Captain Riddick, and Lieutenant Gwynn, R.A.M.C., have been detailed for duty with the general hospital going to Ceylon for Boer prisoners.

NEWS has been received by telegraph of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Warden, I. M. S., Examiner of Medical Stores, India Office, and lately Medical Storekeeper, Bengal.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS, Commissariat Department, Captain Macquoid, Hyderabad Contingent, Lieutenant Hilton, Duke of Carnwall's Light Infantry, and 914 native followers left Durban for India on the 21st instant.

A DETACHMENT of Mounted Sappers, consisting of one R. E. officer, one non-commissioned officer, and 23 native non-commissioned officers and men, is being organised at Roorkee to accompany the Cavalry Brigade to China.

IT has now been arranged that the East Indian Railway Calcutta mail trains will will run intact between Umballa and Ghaziabad until the breach on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line has been repaired. This will serve to quicken up the service.

THE 3,000 Martini Rifles with bayonets, accoutrements and 1 1-2 million rounds ammunition, required for the possible armament of British subjects in treaty ports in China and for local levies, were despatched with the Ordnance Field Park, which left Calcutta for Hongkong in the Matiana on the 20th instant.

THE committe of the Walker Hospital Fund have unanimously decided that the site on the spur below the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, is the best site for the building, and the Punjab Government is being asked to grant the land. This site has been judged the best available on its merits, and among other advantages it will yield stone for building purposes, as the know will have to be cut down some nine feet. The Committee have approved of the plans prepared by Major Abbott, R. E., and the hospital will be so arranged as to provide twenty beds. If experience shows that more are required, additional grants of money will have to be procured. Mr. Walkers gift of Gorton Castle is equal to Rs. 1,20,000, while he has generously added the rent of that house for the current year, which amounts to another Rs. 4,000.

THE "Pioneer" writes :—"One sometimes comes across curious and interesting tit-bits of information in most out-of-the-way places. In a volume of the Rulers of India Series dealing with Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, there is a foot-note describing how Tipu laid claim to universal knowledge, but was eclipsed by the famous Dane, Archbishop Absalon who died in 1202. This really accomplished man was Prime Minister, Commander-in-Chief, Lord High Admiral, and was versed in all kinds of learning. He was an excellent adviser of his King and employed his spare moments in chopping billets of wood. One wonders if the late Mr. Gladstone had ever heard of the favourite pastime of the Danish Minister, who was in a way his prototype, though the English statesman never commanded the army or the fleet.

THE cholera report for the Central Provinces for the last half of June shows 15,219 cases and 10,031 deaths. In the first half the deaths were 9,079; so there is an increase of 952 deaths. In the northern and western districts the epidemic has not been severe ; and the figures are nearly stationary. In the southern and eastern districts, where, as usual the epidemic is worst, there has been some decrease. In the Satpura districts there has been marked increase. This is due to the "impure and even vile" water used. The Civil Surgeons of several districts draw attention to the comparative immunity of the Famine Relief Camps. For example, the Civil Surgeon of Nimar says : "There is not a camp that has not been surrounded with cholera affected villages;" yet there was only one case (which recovered) in the camps, as against 729 cases with 424 deaths in the district. This immunity "can only be due to the supply of good water, over which the tightest of holds is kept," and it is most creditable to the "officers in charge and hospital assistants who so thoroughly carry out their instructions.

THE replies of Local Governments to the various enquires made by the Government of India in its resolution of the 28th October last, on Mr. J. S. Cotton's quinquennial review of education from 1892-93 to 1896-97, are now being submitted. It will be remembered that several Local Governments were taken severely to task for alleged departure in many important respects from the principles laid down by the Education Commission, which had been accepted and prescribed by the Government of India for general adoption. Lengthy and detailed reports which the public were beginning to think Lord Curzon abominated above all things, were called for on a multitude of questions, such as the inspection staff, neglect of Secondary Vernacular Schools, the bifurcation of studies in the upper classes of High Schools, the state of primary education, the system of examinations and the training of teachers. There is, writes a contemporary, reason to believe that Local Governments will in most cases be able to show that accepted principles have not been departed from to the extent alleged ; and when the Government of India has had time to digest the enormous amount of matter which Local Governments are now showering into the Home Department, it will only be fair to all concerned that the result should be published in the form of another resolution.

AT a recent meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India some very interesting details were given of a new fodder plant which deserves to be widely known. The plant is known as "Paspalum dilatatum," and can, it is said, be grown with most profitable results upon all sandy wastes. It was introduced into Australia from South America, and Mr. A. Crawford, the dairy expert of the Department of Agriculture, Perth, Western Australia, writes : "The plant will, I think, prove an inestimable boon to us in this country, for millions of acres that are now to all intents practically useless would become valuable grazing properties." Planted in the poorest sandy soil at Subiaco, with no manure or attention, it grew all summer and at the end had put down its roots eighteen inches into the soil, and the grass was about the same height about. At Claremont, in a better class of sandy soil, without manure or water, it grew 3ft. 2in. high in three months, was then cut, and in six weeks was again over 2ft. high. In all cases where experiments were made it kept green and grew right to the end of the summer. The Manager of an experimental station in New South Wales says it is probably the best fodder plant or pasture grass ever introduced into the district, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormous quantities of fodder much liked by the stock. An instance is given of a farm of 100 acres, of which 53 acres were under this and other grasses. At the end of four months' drought, though all other grasses had disappeared, the "Paspalum dilatatum" enabled the farm to carry sixty-three head of large stock. Altogether the fodder seems an ideal one for India. The information about it has been gathered by the Agri-Horticultural Society at the instance of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Bengal, and the Society has a quantity of the seed available for free distribution. In these days when there are so many zemindars of education and intelligence ready to try any promising experiment, we are sure that the new fodder has only to be mentioned to ensure it a speedy trial.

THE Duke of Cambridge is going to Germany for a month directly after Goodwood races and he is to arrive at Homburg on Sunday, August 5, for a stay of three weeks.

THE Duke of Connaught will visit Londonderry towards the end of this month, in connection with the formal opening and manning of the new forts at the entrance to Lough Swilly.

THE Decoration of the Royal Red Cross has been conferred upon Miss Mary Christina Anderson, nursing sister at the Colonial Hospital, Suva, Fiji, in recognition of services rendered to officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy during the disturbances in Samoa last year.

THE Duke of York has consented to be the Patron of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London. The President, the Earl of Crewe, will occupied the chair at the dinner on July 12, and was supported by Viscount Halifax, Sir Albert Rollit, Str Walter Peace, and other Vice-Presidents.

THE Bishop of London has conferred the Prebendal Stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the deaths of the Rev. H. W. P. Richards and the Rev. Dr Stanley Leathes, on the Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street, and the Rev. John Storrs, vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

THE Gokteik Gorge Bridge is nearing completion. The engineer in charge of the work has succeeded in putting over on the other side of the bridge ten wagons by means of a crane. It is thought that in all probability the first train with an engine will be run over the bridge about the middle of next month.

MASCAGNI has just finished his new musical drama Vitilia. The action is taken from a story by Zerbie, that is to be found in the Annales de Tacite, Book II, chapter 85. The four Acts take place in the Roman amphitheatre, in Vitilia's house, in the Temple of Iris, and in the house of the patrician Trio.

COWES Regatta promises to be even more attractive than ever this year. The German Emperor is expected to be present. The King of Portugal is also timed to arrive in England about that date, and will probably be among those who will see some of the racing ; and the Shah, who only arrives on July 25, is also pretty sure to be present for at least one day.

THE following example of answering a fool according to his folly has not, the "Londoner" thinks, appeared in print before. An English lady once asked Father Healy whether it was true that the Irish never ate anything but potatoes. "Certainly, madam," answered the priest ; "and when they have disposed of the contents they clothe themselves in the skins."

THE Prince of Wales (says the "World") is to stay in the Solent for about ten days, and then will proceed to Marienbad. The Princess will go to Denmark on a two-months' visit to King Christian at the chateau of Bernstorff, where the Dowager-Empress of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and other members of the Royal Family are also expected.

IT is perhaps not generally known that there is a particular spot in the Palace at Laeken with a pedestal, upon which are miniature busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It was there that the King of the Belgians introduced these Royal personages to each other, and His Majesty considers that one of the pleasantest and happiest reminiscences of his long and prosperous reign.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

MORE NEWS OF THE MINISTERS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S REPLY.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Sheng, the Taotai of Shanghai, has cabled to Washington that the Foreign Ministers will be escorted to Tientsin.

President McKinley, replying to the Emperor of China's telegram, says he is willing to mediate for an amicable settlement of all questions provided the Chinese prove the safety of the diplomatists and co-operate with the Allies in restoring order.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Reuter's despatch from Tientsin, dated the 21st, states that the Russians and French are seeking to control the Taku and Peking railway and also the river tugs.

The British regard that British interests are menaced.

Admiral Seymour strongly disapproves of allowing the Russians to repair the railroad beyond Tientsin and considers that the British should undertake the task.

A *Times'* telegram from Hongkong states that before leaving for the north Li-Hung-Chang countermanded the orders for the Black Flags' march on Peking.

The Black Flags are now encamped outside Canton.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

NEWS FROM SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

FEELING MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The British Consul at Tientsin has received a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated the 4th instant, in which he appeals for relief. He states that he had a fortnight's provisions but that the garrison were unable to resist the determined attacks of the Chinese for many days.

There had been 44 deaths and about 90 wounded.

In view of the persistency of the Chinese reports regarding the safety of the Ministers and the affirmations that the Chinese authorities have supplied the besieged with food, hope is reviving in official quarters in London.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Reuter's despatch from Tientsin, dated the 19th, states that the advance on Peking is thought to be probable by the end of July.

A runner who left Peking on the 14th, declares that Peking was in a state of anarchy, and that the troops were fighting the Boxers, and that the latter were getting the best of it.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Ballarat, Wardha and Patiala have arrived at Hongkong.

THE FATE OF THE MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires under Tuesday's date:—

Doubt as to the fate of the Legations still exists though the Chinese Ambassador is persistent in his assurance that a massacre did not take place. He has just received an official message to the effect that the Under-Secretary Wenghi saw the Ministers on the 18th and that no attack on the Legations was then proceeding. The news is discredited.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Kuropatkin of the Russian Army and Minister of War is said to have been born in 1843, and became first famous as the chief of the staff to General Skobeleff. He was left for dead at the Shipka Pass. After the Russo-Turkish war he wrote a book upon its operations. Although Skobeleff's right-hand-man he held the rank of Captain only during the Russo-Turkish war; after which, however, he obtained the command of the light troops in Turkestan. He was again with Skobeleff at the attack on Geok Tepe, where he had the rank of Colonel. During the excitement of the Fashoda affair General Kuropatkin with Count Muravieff visited Paris to consult as to contingencies and he reviewed several of the French Army Corps. In case of war with a European power it is most probable General Kuropatkin would have chief command.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The 34th Pioneers have been ordered to China to take the place in the Second Brigade of the 14th Sikhs, detained on account of cholera. The 14th Sikhs will go when clear of the disease.

Sailing dates of the vessels containing the Cavalry Brigade for China are advanced, the Nizam to 28th July, Nurani and Rewa to 2nd August, Fultala and Sunda to 4th, Upada and Ula to 5th, Fazilka and Lawada to 9th and Ujina to the 12th.

GENERAL GASELEE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

General Gaselee arrived yesterday at Wei-Hai-Wei, having presumably gone on at once from Shanghai.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Ula, Captain M. England, sailed yesterday morning for Calcutta, where she will embark a cavalry regiment for conveyance to China. The work of fitting up the Lawada was completed yesterday evening and she leaves this morning for Calcutta. The Muttra is now lying in No. 10 Victoria Dock, where she is discharging her cargo. She will enter the dry dock on Friday.

The transport Zamani, Captain D. F. Lee, will sail to-day with the 2nd Bengal Infantry consisting of 12 British officers, 17 native officers, 721 non-commissioned officers and men, 59 public and 35 private followers, 12 horses and 164 boxes of ammunition. She will also carry the "A" and "B" sections of No. 41 Native Field Hospital, comprising two British officers, four hospital Assistants, one ambulance agent, seven non-commissioned officers and men, 113 public followers, 4 private followers, and 2 horses. She will also convey 10 officers of the Corps of Guides and 27 non-commissioned officers and men and two followers of the 30th Bombay Infantry and 2 Officers of the Indian Marine. The following are the names of the Officers proceeding by the vessel:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W Harris, Major Melville, Capain C. Hamilton, Captain F. P. Dunsford, Lieutenant A. Lee F. Smith, Lieutenant G. W. Ross, Lieut. C. G. Campbell, Lieut. R. J. Cumming, 2nd-Lieutenant A. R. Springer, 2nd Lieutenant A. H. McCleverty, 2nd-Lieutenant S. B. Combe, and Lieutenant C. Hudson, I.M.S., 2nd Bengal Infantry. Major G. McKee, I. M. S., "A" section No. 41, N. F. Hospital. Lieutenant W. H. Tucker, I. M. S., "B" section No. 41, N. F. Hospital Captain Lockhart, Corps of Guides (Press correspondent), and Lieutenant E. G. Headlane R. I.M., and Lieutenant A. E. Harold, R.I.M.

The s. s. Muttra, with No. 2 Cooly Corps and section "B" No. 54 N.F. Hospital will sail on the 30th instant from Prince's Dock instead of on the 28th.

The R. I. M. steamers Clive and Dalhousie will not now sail for China on the 27th instant, all arrangements being held in abeyance for the present. Major G. McKee, I. M. S., medical officer in charge section, "A" No. 41 Native Field Hospital, is placed in medical charge of the transport Zamania during her voyage to China.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The additional estimates are all on account of the Transvaal except one million and a quarter on account of China.

A WEEK'S PRISONERS.

Official returns show that the Boers have captured seven British officers and 272 men during the past week.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Boers in force have crossed the railway to the south of Serfontein.

[Seven miles north of Honing Spruit and half-way between that station and Roodeval on the main line from Port Elizabeth to Pietersburg.]

A LUMSDEN'S HORSEMAN MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram:—London, July 24.

A message, just received from Pretoria, states that Mr. Beirne, of Lumsden's Horse, is missing, and it is presumed that he was captured in a skirmish, particulars of which have already been wired.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following casualties are reported to have occurred at Palmietfontein, Bethlehem and Paardeploots in South Africa on the 19th and 20th inst.:—Wounded—10th Hussars, Lieutenant Stanley; New South Wales Mounted Rifles, Lieutenant Tooth; slightly wounded—Cameron Highlanders, Captain O'Clean; dangerously wounded—Worcesters, Captain Hobson; slightly wounded—Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Burton; 11th Lancers, Lieutenant Sir F. Burdett; severely wounded—Bedfordshires, Captain Nicoll.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The Government of India has approved the reduction from five to two years of the period for which companies of Bombay Sappers are stationed at Kirkee.

Captain C. Gough, Army Remount Department, is granted three months' leave on return from South Africa, Captain Turner continuing to officiate.

Major Broome, officiating Director, Army Remount Department, is granted three months' leave from 5th August.

Full pay and Indian allowances are sanctioned specially for periods they were unemployed to British service officers detailed in India to replace those on service in South Africa.

Orders will shortly be published prohibiting Military Officers from communicating with the public press in explanation or defence of their official conduct without previous Government sanction.

Sub-Conductor Rowlands, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay, is appointed Quartermaster with the Boer prisoners in Ceylon.

The replacement in their regiments by fresh appointments to the Staff Corps of officers, withdrawn for service in China, is sanctioned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LAST evening an Association match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery was played on the Oval. The game was fairly interesting and ended in a draw of one goal each. The Gymkhana were the first to score as the result of pretty play, Powell sending in a shot from centre which completely beat the Gunner's custodian. Shortly afterwards Scott, the Gymkhana's keeper, cleared a good shot but in the next two or three minutes the Artillery came again and after Scott had sent one out the return shot was too much for him, and the Gunners equalised. On crossing over the game was pretty much of a give-and-take character until towards the close when the Gymkhana put the ball into the net, but at the same time the whistle sounded for off-side. The game, therefore, resulted in a draw.

THE Queen during the visit of the Khedive to Windsor conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order upon His Highness, the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Prince Mahomed Ali, and other honours upon some of the Egyptian suite; and these were displayed upon the uniforms of his Highness and party as they left the Castle on their return to London.

BARON VON KETTELER, the murdered German Ambassador in Peking, served as a Lieutenant in the German Army and made his first acquaintance with China in the role of interpreter, a post which he successfully filled, to the Foreign Office at Berlin. Here his talents were speedily recognised, and he was advanced to Tangier. Further promotion awaited him, and it was not long before he was appointed First Secretary at Washington, where he married an American lady. His next step up the diplomatic ladder was elevation to the post of Minister to Mexico and subsequently he succeeded Baron Heyking at Peking in 1899.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF NAGPUR.

ON Monday evening, at 5 o'clock, the Catholic community of Nagpur and the residents at large of all creeds, without distinction, were thrown into mourning by the untimely and unexpected death of Right Reverend Doctor C. F. Palvat, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur. His death is deplored by all. He died in the prime of life being in the 55th year of his age, after a short illness of twelve hours. The cause of death is said to be cholera. His body, which was dressed in full canonicals, was laid in "chambre ardent" for public veneration and a large crowd of people of all denominations attended. The Catholics, together with the Clergy and the Sisters of both convents, recited the prayers during the night. At 7 a.m., before the corpse was brought into the Cathedral it was photographed by Dr. H. Roache and was laid again in the Cathedral on a catafalque with innumerable candles burning round it. The Cathedral was draped in black and the altars likewise. By 8 a.m. the Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity. At a quarter-past 8 a solemn High Requiem Mass was sung and after Mass the usual Responsories and Absolutions having been given by the officiating priest, the Rev. F. Foulex, the body was removed from the catafalque and was carried to its last resting-place on the hill adjoining the New Seminary in course of construction. Here again the last Absolutions were given. The following gentlemen, besides the members of the Catholic community, took part in the funeral service:—Messrs. Saunders, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur; H. M. Laurie, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Playfair, D. S. P.; Kirkham, Personal Assistant to I. G. of Police; E. Burke, Assistant Comptroller of Post Offices; Hon'ble M. Chitnavis, C. I. E.; Hon'ble K. B. Bose, C. I. E.; Sanyal, First Class Magistrate; M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law; Rev. Dr. Fraser, and Rev. C. H. Barlow, of the Church of England, and others.

EUROPEAN SAILOR DROWNED.

A EUROPEAN sailor, named W. Birch, belonging to her Majesty's Turret-ship Magdala, and doing duty as signal-man on board the Turret-ship Abyssinia, now lying in the Government Wet Basin, was drowned yesterday morning, at about half-past six. He was at the time swimming in the Basin along with another sailor. The body of the deceased was recovered three hours after, although a search was immediately commenced. The funeral took place last evening at the Sewree cemetery.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the afternoon, on board H. M's ship Abyssinia, at the Government Dockyard, regarding the death of the deceased.

James Thomas Dowling, a 1st class petty officer on No. 101 Torpedo Boat, said that the deceased was a qualified signalman on H. M.'s ship Magdala. He had been engaged for about a week on H. M. S. Abyssinia, now lying in the L. I. M. Dockyard, preparing flags and lived on board H. M. S. Plassey, in the Dockyard Basin. He was twenty years of age. The witness, deceased and another jumped into the basin of the Dockyard about 6 o'clock in the morning for a swim. They could all swim. They swam to the steam launch Aid. The deceased remained on the launch while the witness and the other man swam about the basin. About two minutes after they had left the Aid, witness heard the deceased call out to him by name. Witness turned round and saw deceased struggling in the water. Witness swam to him and put his arm round deceased's chest to keep him up and the latter put his arm round witness' neck and got upon his back sending him under the water. Witness went under with him and slipped from the deceased's grasp and rose to the surface. The deceased did not come up again. The other man dived but could not find the deceased. He sank about five yards from the torpedo boat No. 101. His body was removed with a grapnel about three hours after. Deceased never said anything when he caught hold of the witness in the water. Deceased was not a good swimmer. When he was struggling in the water, he was kicking out with his legs. He was not very strong, but he never complained of feeling ill.

Dr. Edwin Folliott, surgeon in medical charge of the crews of H. M. S. Plassey, said that he was called at 9-30 a.m. to see the deceased on board H. M. S. Abyssinia. He examined him and found him dead. He was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting of the Mounted Sports took place yesterday when the following were the results:—

I EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING. By Half Sections.

HORSES.

Captain W C Paleologus Mr T L Roberts	1
Mr G W Moir Lieutenant Moore	2

PONIES.

Lieutenant A V Courage, R N Mr A Smith	1
Lieutenant A C Hobson Captain H E Brown	2

II EVENT.—SKITTLE LLOYD LINDSAY OR HUNT SALLY.

This was competed for in teams of four.

The men had to ride given course, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section to knock two cocoanuts off posts, and then ride back over course to starting post. Shortest time to win.

Mr T Turner Mr W F Skene Mr T L Roberts Lieut A V Courage	1

Time—4mins 31secs.

Capt H E Browne Lieut A C Hobson Capt W C Paleologus Mr Geddes	2

Time—4mins 51 secs.

Mr G W Moir Lieut Moore Mr P C Godfrey Mr C O Corrin	3

Time—5mins 32secs.

III EVENT.—GIRTON STAKES. (LADIES' NOMINATION.)—Each gentleman had to ride given course to a point where he handed a list of questions to a lady who answered them in writing.

Capt H E Brown, nominated by Miss Reynolds.. 1
Lieut Hobson, nominated by Mrs Borton 2

Also competed.—
Lieut Courage, nominated by Miss Benn..... 0
Capt A K Heyland, nominated by Miss R Benn. 0
Mr T L Roberts, nominated by Miss Browne ... 0
Mr F A Reddie, nominated by Miss Westbrook. 0
Mr Ballantine, nominated by Mrs Borton 0
Mr G De Saone, nominated by Miss Mitchell..... 0

IV EVENT—TROTTING RACE.—AFFINITY COMPETITION.

Miss Benn Lieut Courage	1
Mrs Borton Major Horton	2
Mrs Duff Mr H E S Proctor	3

V EVENT—BOLSTER FIGHT.

TEAMS.

Mr Davie Mr Geddes Mr Riddle	vs.	Mr Turner Lieut Courage Capt Heyland
Mr Roberts Mr G Simpson Mr Godfrey	vs.	Capt Paleologus Mr Proctor Mrs Symons
Mr De Saone Mr Skene Mr Tucker	vs.	Mr Turner Lieut Courage Capt Heyland

WINNING TEAMS WERE:—

Mr Turner Lieut Courage Capt Heyland	1
Capt Paleologus Mr Proctor Mr Symons	2

THE Duke of Somerset has lately resigned his command of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment, but has been appointed honorary Colonel of the battalion. Major Chaloner, M. P., who is senior Major of the battalion, is in South Africa in command of a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry; while the junior major, Lord Radnor (formerly Viscount Folkestone), is also at the Cape, where he is lying very ill.

THE BHATTIA COMMUNITY AND THE REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to my last letter appearing in your yesterday's issue, it has been a matter of great congratulation that the reception which awaited the England-returned gentlemen of our community last evening at the Victoria Dock, shows that the interest of the reformed party at whose instance these gentlemen went to England, is as lively and unfailing as it was three years ago when they left Indian shores. It is the crossing of the sea and the much desired need of reform in that direction that accounts for yesterday's scene at the Victoria Dock, where many a wealthy Bhattia gathered to receive them with congratulations. But, Sir, it would certainly be an anomaly and inconsistency that if after so much show these gentlemen have to meet the fate that falls on the most delinquent members of our community, *i.e.*, excommunication. I hear that not one important member from the conservative camp was present at the dock. They on the other hand called a meeting to consider what immediate steps should be taken to prohibit the whole caste from breaking bread with these England-returned gentlemen. To these gentlemen I appeal that all personal motives and differences in forwarding the cause should be eliminated, for I hear that it is because the reformed party exclusively favours the England-returned Bhattias that the other side think at once of meting out to them the highest punishment of excommunication that they can sanction for having violated caste rules and usages which prohibit crossing the sea. For their view, that those who go to England cannot protect their caste is open to argument, and that they know too well. I also hear that the gentlemen who have just returned can prove that their caste is preserved, and that all caste usages have been scrupulously observed. But without asking them to adduce evidence to this effect, to condemn these men unheard is absurd. Could not both sides join hands and head, one yielding to the other and thus bring about a reconciliation and make the road for going to England open.—Yours, &c.,

A BHATTIA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hardwar marriages and the coming of the two Bhatia barristers from England are at present occupying the sole attention of the Bhatia community. No doubt these are important questions in themselves, but they sink into insignificance when compared with a third one, which is sapping the foundation of the Bhatia community.

From time immemorial our social matters have been judged by general meetings of the whole community called the Mahajan. There is a second body, namely the managing committee of the Bhatia Mahajan, chiefly composed of the Shettias, which has the power to look into the cases that come before it, to collect evidence for and against a person, and to submit the matter to the general Mahajan. It is as it were an executive committee of the general body. This managing committee is composed of two parts, each representing its own section, *viz.*, the Cutchi and the Halai Bhatias. At the head of each is the secretary who is also the manager and the treasurer at the same time. He is appointed by the Mahajan. Each looks into the cases of his respective section but on matters concerning the whole community both of them work together. Each section is supposed to be represented by eighty members. Up to now the Cutchi section was represented by about fifty members, but last week by a stroke of a pen and without informing the Cutchi section of the community the number was raised to ninety. The managing committee, as it stands, is neither formed on the elective system nor on the basis of riches or talent.

The body has assumed the name of the Shettias and pretends to represent their interests but the absence of such influential and rich men as Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, Mr. Gordhundas Gokaldas Tejpal, Mr. Gordhundas Khatau Makunjee and others cannot be accounted for; nor is the body formed on the basis of talent because men like Mr. Madhavjee Virjee, Hirjee Popan, Soonderdas Lakhmidas, Damoder Rowjee, Morarjee M. Kamdar are conspicuous by their absence. Thus the body is formed at the arbitrary will of the secretaries of the managing committee. They can make and unmake members at their will without assigning any reason. In justice it must be admitted that the Halais are less sinning in this matter, but all the same in one respect both the secretaries resemble Providence; their ways are inscrutable. With their consent at the death of a father, his son or his nearest relative steps in. In cases of emergency voting by proxy is also allowed. The right of defending oneself before this body is a mockery. Cases have been reported in which persons defending their causes have been told "to go on barking" meaning that the august body has come to a conclusion, and that pleading is vain. The right of petition is also restricted. A petition that does not take the form of "ashes and sack cloth" is an insult to the body. The language used at its meetings is far from parliamentary.

Of late this body has usurped powers which do not belong to it. The timely disciplinary check by the general body has prevented it from making these powers its own. Up to now such cases were few and far between but of late, like misfortunes, they have "come not singly, but in battalions."

Thus it is not difficult to see that the body is rotten to its very core. It has proved a stumbling block in the way of reform. My humble appeal to the educated Bhatias is to take up this important matter. We have put up with the whimsicalities of this body too long. Now is the time to act. Now or never. To mend it or end it should be the aim of every Bhatia. Let us take time by the fore lock. In case we fail to do so we shall have to rue it in the long run."—Yours, &c.,

L. R. PAIRSEE.

St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 25th July.

TRAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GIRGAUM AND BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not time that the Bombay Tramway Company should increase its sphere of usefulness by making new connections and extensions? For instance if a man wants to go from Girgaum Terminus to Grant Road or Byculla, there is no direct way, but a long circuitous route, and a change of several cars. Why should not the present Girgaum route be extended and a junction made at the Methodist Church and thence from Balaram Street, right up to Foras Road, and thence to Clare Road, Byculla, at the foot of the bridge. This is a great desideratum, so I hope the company will see its way to do the needful.—Yours, &c.,

S. R. HORMUSJI.

CHOLERA AND ITS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in newspapers that recently some cholera cases occurred, and proved fatal in the Shropshire Regiment, stationed at Poona, I would, in the interest of public health, beg to suggest that sulphuric acid mixture (dilute sulphuric acid, drops fifteen; peppermint oil, drop one; and water, ounce one) might be given to each man twice a day, morning and evening, one ounce at a time. A few cholera cases occurred some time ago among the troops in the city of Baroda, and they all have been put under the above treatment by Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Saleman, Chief Medical Officer Baroda State, with satisfactory results. The Central Jail in Baroda, which is overcrowded, has about thirteen hundred prisoners, which is double the usual number. As soon as cholera first made its appearance, all the prisoners were placed by the Chief Medical Officer under sulphuric acid mixture, which is still continued, with the result that up to this time not a single prisoner has been attacked with the disease, although it has been prevailing in the city to some extent since about three months. The wells of drinking water in the jail are frequently disinfected with permanganate of potash. Daily use of sulphuric acid mixture, and repeated disinfection of wells of drinking water with the permanganate, are very good preventive measures against cholera.—Yours, &c.,

X.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, James MacDonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M.N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

WATER RATES.

The Commissioner forwarded a statement showing the revenue derived in respect of water taxes from the premises with gardens in different wards that had meters last year, compared with the revenue that would have been derived from the same by assessment. The statement showed that the total water tax at four per cent. would amount to Rs. 15,255, while the revenue derived by meter measurement in the year 1899-1900 came to Rs. 37,834-5-1. On the motion of Dr. Katrak the statement was recorded.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated the 17th instant, forwarding for information reports, dated the 4th July, from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the analysis and the bacteriological examination of the Bombay water supply for June, 1900. Dr. C. H. Cayley in one of his reports stated: I have the honour to forward my report on the Bombay water-supply for the month of June 1900. The report includes the result of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water. The samples of water were all collected before the first big rainfall on June 24th. The chemical analysis of the Tulsi water shows that this is in a very impure state and from the bacteriological examination we find that this water contains more than eight times the number of bacteria in each cubic centimetre that the Tansa water contains, and double the number found in Vehar water. The number of the bacteria in the Tulsi water is small considering the chemical impurity of the water. This shows that the impurity of water is not caused by sewage contamination. That this is so is further shown by, the facts that the amount of chlorine in the water has not increased with the general increase in the amount of free ammonia in the water, and that the bacillus coli communis is not present in the water. There has been an increase in the amount of free ammonia in the Tulsi Water in the last two months taken from the inlet channel on Malabar Hill. And also a large increase in the amount of free ammonia in the water taken from the Lake itself. There has been a decrease in the amount of the albuminoid ammonia. The following figures will show the amounts of free and albuminoid ammonia in this water for the last few months. This sudden large increase in the amount of free ammonia in the Tulsi Lake is suspicious, but as there is no increase in the amount of chlorine in the water and number of bacteria present in the water is comparatively small, and as no bacteria, such as the bacillus coli communis, which show animal contamination have been found, the conclusion is that this great increase of the free ammonia is not due to sewage contamination, but has been caused by changes which have taken place in the vegetable matter which abounds in the lake in a decomposing state. In addition to the above no nitrites are present in the water. The unfiltered Tulsi water is quite unfit for drinking purposes. The filtration of this water has a marked effect in purifying the water, the free ammonia is reduced from 136 in the inlet channel to filter to '08 in the filtered water and the albuminoid ammonia from '44 to '16 and the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre from 840 to 88. This water still contains an excess of albuminoid ammonia anything over '1 parts per million being regarded as likely to be injurious to health. The onset of the rains should have a good effect in lessening the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the water. There has been a steady improvement in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the Vehar water during the last three months. There has been a similar and even more marked improvement in the Tansa water. The improvement in these waters has been due to a reduction in the amount of algoid growth in the water. These waters are now clear and free from floating particles of living vegetable matter which were present especially in the Tansa water in abundance in the month of April. The unfiltered Vehar water is bacteriologically a fair water. It contains 42) bacteria in a cubic centimetre. The filtered water contains 46 per cubic centimetre. The Tansa water is bacteriologically very pure. The number of bacteria per cubic centimetre was 105. This water is unfiltered. A complete report of the results of the bacteriological examination is attached, as well as the full results of the chemical analysis.

In another report Dr. Cayley said: "Samples of filtered and unfiltered Vehar water taken from the reservoirs at Bhandarwada, samples of Tulsi water taken from the reservoirs on Malabar Hill and of Tansa water taken from the 48" main at Chinchpoogli, have been examined during the week ending July 7 for the presence of cholera bacillus. In none of the waters has the cholera bacillus been found."

Dr. Viegas said it was quite clear from these reports that the filtration of Tulsi water should be taken in hand as early as possible. The analysis showed that the water was very impure, and the question of filtering it becomes imperative in view of the fact that the city was at present passing through a crisis so far as public health was concerned. He moved a proposition that the memorandum from the Commissioner be recorded, that in the light of the reports submitted to them by the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, the Standing Committee were of opinion that steps should be taken for the filtration of Tulsi water as early as possible; and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee, which of the two schemes mentioned in the reports should be adopted.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner stated that the subject was to be brought before the Corporation at its September meeting.

Dr. Viegas said that in view of what fell from the Commissioner he would withdraw his proposition, and move that the memorandum be simply recorded.

This was agreed to and the memorandum was recorded.

DR. SUKHIA ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Consideration was given to the following letter, dated the 24th July, 1900, to the President and Members of the Corporation, from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. M. & S., L. V. Sc.:—"The accompanying letter was addressed to the Municipal Secretary with a request that it should be laid before both the Standing Committee and the Corporation with a view that the subject-matter referred therein having been affecting the prestige of the Corporation should be well considered and openly and freely discussed by all the members before they come to a definite conclusion what steps they may take in the interest of their own prestige. Last Wednesday the said letter was placed before the meeting of the Standing Committee, and I regret to observe from the reports of the local dailies of Thursday last that by the casting vote of the Chairman it was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal. I beg to draw your attention to the said reports which speak for themselves. I may be permitted to state that the members of the Standing Committee, who, for reasons well known to themselves, objected to my said letter being forwarded to the Corporation for due and just and fair consideration and discussion, have erred in their attempt to throw cold water on the subject-matter affecting their own prestige. I beg, therefore, to request you to be pleased to take whatever steps and action you deem proper in the matter for the prestige of the Corporation and the local Self-Government."

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Katrak to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that it be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

THE LATE MR. J. W. SMITH.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated 23rd instant:—"It is with the greatest regret that I have to report for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation the death of Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, which occurred on the morning of Saturday, the 21st instant. Mr. Smith was in the Municipal service for a period of nearly twenty-two years and after holding with the greatest credit to himself the appointments of Resident Engineer, Deputy Engineer and Acting Executive Engineer was in 1892 selected with the full approbation of the Corporation for the important office of Special Drainage Engineer, which he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Smith's ability and great local knowledge joined to a most systematic method of work rendered him peculiarly fitted for the special operations committed to his care, and the drainage schemes, which he devised and carried out during the last eight years, mark a great advance in the sanitation of the City. In Mr. Smith the Municipal service loses an officer whose capacity, energy and devotion to duty, were alike admirable and whom it will be a difficult task to replace."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed. "That the Standing Committee have received with deep regret the intimation of the death of Mr J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer in whom the Municipality has lost an able, experienced and trustworthy officer, who had rendered valuable services during a long course of twenty-two years; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Smith with an expression of Committee's condolence with her in her heavy affliction."

Drs. Katrak and Ismail Jan Mahomed and Mr. Khote endorsed the views expressed in the Commissioner's report and in the proposition.

The Chairman remarked that it gave him great pain when he heard of the death of Mr. Smith, their able and energetic Special Drainage Officer. They felt the loss the more at the present juncture when his services were specially needed in connection with the works recommended by Mr. Santo Crimp.

The proposition was carried.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

REVIVAL OF "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

WAGNERIAN OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

For the moment we have entered upon the period of calm which, where theatrical affairs are concerned, so frequently precedes the storm and stress of new productions. Business, however, is by no means bad at the theatres, although it is somewhat significant that four fairly important houses like the Adelphi, the Court, Terry's, and the Globe should be closed. For various reasons others are shortly to be added to the list. Mr. George Alexander brings his season to a termination in order that he and the members of his company may enjoy a good holiday before making a fresh start at the St. James's, which is to reopen on Saturday, September 1, with Mr. Sydney Grundy's new play, "A Debt of Honour." For the motive of this the author has had recourse to his own one-act piece, "In Honour Bound," which again was founded on Scribe's comedy, "La Chaine." Although the tendency nowadays, seems to be to shorten the duration of an entertainment, Mr. Grundy has not hesitated to adopt the rather old-fashioned policy of employing six acts for the development of his plot, a course, it may be remembered, which Mr. Stange, the adaptor of the Adelphi version of "Quo Vadis?" also favoured. The cast, in the case of "A Debt of Honour" is an unusually small one, and includes only Miss Fay Davis, Miss Julia Opp, Mrs. Maesmore Morris, Mr. H. V. Esmond, Mr. Marsh Allen, Mr. W. H. Vernon, and Mr. George Alexander. At the Duke of York's operations will not be suspended until a week later, "Miss Hobbs" and "Madame Butterfly" retaining their place in the bill there until Friday, July 13. In September Mr. Charles Frohman will start his third season in London with the production of a new comedy by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, who is also pledged to provide Mr. Charles Wyndham with a play of a character, it may be hinted, somewhat more serious than that of "The Liars" or "The Case of Rebellious Susan." As at present arranged the run of "Rip Van Winkle" will be continued at Her Majesty's until Friday, July 20, when the theatre closes for a period for six weeks or thereabouts. Regarding Mr. Tree's autumn plans, it is still a little early to speak. Certain projects he has, of course, under consideration, but to assert that he has definitely settled upon his future policy would be to go in advance of the facts. An authoritative declaration on the subject may, however, be expected shortly.

The truth of the proverb, "On revient toujours a ses premiers amours," is not to be gainsaid, and at the Savoy there must ever be a hearty welcome for the work of Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was there that these two accomplished labourers in the operatic field consolidated their reputation; it is with that theatre that their names will be enduringly associated. "The Pirates of Penzance," as it happened, received its London baptism at the Opera Comique, but by virtue of later revivals it belongs none the less to the category of Savoy successes. Everybody knows its story; every boy in the street is able to whistle its delightful melodies. Nor apparently has the charm which the piece exercised upon playgoers twenty years ago lost any of its force. Nothing could be more significant on Saturday night than the outbursts of laughter which greeted the author's witty lines, or the numerous demands for a repetition of favourite numbers. Three separate encores were given to "A policeman's lot is not a happy one," and only the determined attitude of Mr. Francois Cellier, the conductor, prevented further responses to the wishes of the audience. On the fall of the curtain Mr. D'Oyly Carte, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Cellier were summoned to the front, while the absence of Sir Arthur Sullivan proved a distinct source of disappointment. The piece itself wears well. Doubtless the plot to those surfeited with grievous doses of modern musical comedy seems a little thin and tenuous, but if in this respect there may be a slight deficiency of quantity, the quality of the humour makes ample amends. In the "book" by the way, there is one trifling anomaly which, so far as we know, has never yet been insisted on. That it should have occurred is the more curious seeing that Mr. Gilbert, starting from impossible premisses, invariably works to perfectly logical issues. Possibly he, therefore, can in this instance explain the apparently inexplicable. It may be remembered that at the opening of the first act his hero, Frederic, has just completed his apprenticeship with the pirates, an event sychronising with his twenty-first birthday. Now Frederic—the subsequent imbroglio springs admittedly from the fact—was born on February 29. Yet everything—the scene, the gossamer dresses of the girls, the unruffled sea and cloudless sky—serves to indicate that we are in the height of summer. Only in the case of a dramatist possessed of so strong a passion for accuracy of detail as Mr. Gilbert would it be worth while raising such a question. It is one, however, to which doubtless he will have no difficulty in furnishing a satisfactory answer. Meanwhile, the point is hardly likely to interfere with the enjoyment of the most exacting spectator, particularly when so admirable a performance as that provided on Saturday evening is offered him. Mr. Henry A. Lytton, whose appearance at once elicited a cry of "Bobs!" makes an ideal Major-General Stanley. Mr. Jones-Henson throws himself heart and soul into the part of the Pirate King. Mr. Walter Passmore, slight as his chances are, accomplished wonders with the role of the Sergeant of Police, and Miss Rosina Brandram gave all possible point to the character of Ruth. Since Mr. Ben Davis deserted comic opera, a more promising artiste in tenor roles than Mr. Robert Evett has not been seen. His voice is rich and full, he acts with spirit and edge, and his style as a vocalist is excellent. It would be hard to find any room for improvement in his impersonation of Frederic. Miss Isabel Jay, with her bird-like method of singing and clear delivery, made a most favourable impression as Mabel, while in the small part of Edith Miss Lulu Evans displayed a dainty manner and a nice sense of humour which mark her out for future honours.

Mr. Cyril Maude arranged an excellent matinee entertainment at the Haymarket on Tuesday in aid of the Trinity College Cambridge Mission in Camberwell, which was honourably distinguished from most of the charitable performances we have had lately by the fact that the programme was of quite reasonable length. Mr. Cyril Maude himself took part with Miss Ellis Jeffreys in Mr. J. M. Barrie's amusing duologue, "Platonic Friendship," and in the third Act of "Sowing the wind," in which the strenuous scene between Rosamund and Brabazon was very finely acted by Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Brandon Thomas. Miss Lottie Venne gave a monologue, "They are All Alike," by Charles Brookfield,

On Monday "Das Rheingold" was given with the same cast as previously, save for the parts of Erda and Fasolt, so detailed comment is unnecessary. As the former Miss Edyth Walker replaced Frau Schumann-Heink, and though following in the footsteps of so admirable an artiste made an excellent impression, while Herr Klopfer used his fine organ to advantage as the giant. On Tuesday "Die Walkure" was interesting for the first appearance as Brunnhilde of Frau Gulbranson, who comes to London with the highest credentials from Bayreuth. Frau Gulbranson, who has a fine stage-presence of the somewhat robust order, possesses a powerful voice which she uses with much skill and intelligence in the approved Wagnerian manner. Her movements and gestures are quite of the grand order. Histrionically she accentuated the dramatic side of Brunnhilde's character, until there was but little tenderness left in it, so much so that the human nature which prompts her actions throughout the opera seemed almost foreign to her nature. Notwithstanding this, there is not a shadow of doubt but that Frau Gulbranson is a very fine artiste of first-class magnitude. Fraulein Ternina replaced Frau Gadski as Sieglinde, and gave a strikingly beautiful impersonation of the unhappy maiden, which was full of charm and true womanliness. The passionate outburst of love in the first act, the terror of the second, and the ecstasy of the third, were all finely conceived and carried out, thereby making their consequent impression. Herr van Rooy was again an ideal Wotan, Miss Walker sang well as Fricka, while Herr Krauss reappeared as Siegmund. The arrangements of the Valkyrie scene were much improved, the clouds being less spasmodic in their movements. For once fortunately Herr Mottl did not insist on such slow tempi as is his wont. Wednesday gave us a new Siegfried in the person of Herr Slezak. In appearance and acting he certainly gave the idea of the untamed youth, his performance being animated and full of high spirits throughout. Unfortunately his voice does not seem to tell as it should. That the voice is there is quite apparent from the occasional fine notes which Herr Slezak gives, but "one swallow does not make a summer," and Siegfried makes demands which can only be met by an artiste of exceptional powers exceptionally controlled. Herr Bertram was a dignified and sonorous Wanderer, Herr Friedrichs the Albriech, and Herr Breur the Mime, who again repeated his clever character study of the part. Frau Gulbranson appeared to far greater advantage as Brunnhilde than she did the evening before, and was extremely fine in the awakening scene.

The "Gotterdammerung" on Friday was a capital all round performance. Herr Krauss, as the elder Siegfried, seemed to have grown accustomed to the acoustics of Covent Garden, and certainly sang with far greater effect than before this season. His voice seemed freer and fuller. Frau Gulbranson completed her impersonation of Brunnhilde, and gave further proofs of her exceptional qualities in the denunciation scene and in the delivery of the noble "death-song." She really rose to great heights of dramatic intensity. The scenic arrangements were much superior to those which did duty before, the rising of the Rhine and the final catastrophe being accomplished without the dropping of a cloth as previously, but an awkward contretemps occurred when one of the ravens in Act III. halted in its flight and ignominiously fell into the middle of the stage. The orchestra played splendidly during the evening, and all credit is due to Herr Mottl for the success which has crowned his labours in connection with the "Ring."

It was a great disappointment that M. Jean de Reszke, who had originally intended to take part with his brother and Madame Melba in "Faust" on Saturday, was prevented by continued indisposition from doing so. M. Salcza, who assumed the title role, acquitted himself quite creditably, but of course it was a very different thing from hearing the beautiful music of the garden act sung as no one but M. de Reszke can sing it. The cavatina and the two love duets require, for their full beauty to be appreciated, a mellowness of voice and perfection of cantibile, singing that no ordinary tenor can bring to their interpretation. M. Edouard de Reszke's "Mephistopheles" inevitably suggests comparison with M. Plancon's well-known rendering of the part. Although it is an invidious task to discriminate between two such fine artists, M. de Reszke's magnificent bass is no doubt the better organ, but none the less we should hesitate to decide that in all particulars his rendering is superior to that of M. Plancon. In the scene in the cathedral in particular, grandly as he sang the music, we seemed to miss something of the dramatic subtlety with which M. Plancon invests the part. Such comparison is however hypercritical perhaps, and there is no doubt that M. de Reszke is as nearly an ideal "Mephistopheles" as it is possible to imagine. Madame Melba appeared to take more pains than usual to act as well as sing, and, though her gesture and bearing were far from convincing, she impersonated the heroine of the drama with a certain amount of force. Her vocalisation was as perfect as usual, and in the final trio her beautiful voice was especially effective. Signor Scotti was as successful as before in the part of Valentin; and Mlle. Maubourg's excellent singing of the music allotted to Siebel, and her intelligent rendering of the part deserve special mention. M. Mancinelli conducted what was an unusually fine performance of this favourite opera. Mme. Melba reigned supreme at Covent Garden on Tuesday, and a crowded house was the result. For the nonce Donizetti emerged from his somewhat chronic state of oblivion, and his Lucia gave the Italian portion of the opera-house chorus a veritable field-night. As decade succeeds decade, so less frequently do the scores and band-parts of the old Italian works pass out of the operatic library on to the orchestra desks. In the first place, with the march of time they have become obviously old-fashioned, and, secondly, the decadence of pure vocalisation has reached such a low ebb that we have now virtually no singers left who are able to acceptably and successfully cope with their technical difficulties. For our own part, as long as we have Madame Melba to bring the absolute perfection of her vocal method to bear in the role of Lucia we are quite prepared to put up with the many trivialities and weaknesses with which the opera teems. This seemed to have been the opinion of the house as certainly the ovation which was accorded Mme. Melba after her electric rendering of the famous mad scene has not been equalled before this season or any previous occasion. Her marvellous execution was nothing short of startling, the effect of which was only heightened by the extraordinary ease with which she surmounted the difficulties of intricate and florid passages which abound. Certainly as a singer pure and simple, and as an exponent of the best traditions of the old "bel canto" school, Madame Melba stands without a rival to-day. M. Salcza was an excellent Edgardo, though his voice at times seemed somewhat tired. He gave the final scene, which is quite the most beautiful part of the opera, with passion and much depth of feeling, Mlle. Bauermeister, M. Bensaude, Mr. Pringle, and Signor Daddi also figured in the cast. The audience would willingly have listened to the sextet in Act II. for a second time—it was capitally sung. Signor Mancinelli conducted admirably, and somehow or other the scoring did not sound as thin and "tinny" as might have been expected after all the elaborate tone painting opera-goers have been accustomed to listen to recently.

M. Jean de Reszke who has been for some time indisposed, made, on Wednesday night, his second appearance this season, and his first since his return from a health-seeking holiday at the seaside. To say that he had entirely recovered would be an excess of compliment. That he was out of voice was quite obvious to everyone, and was speedily forgotten in the pleasure felt in witnessing once more his exquisitely poetic and refined impersonation of the Franconian knight.

THE United States Navy suffers a serious loss by the death of Admiral Phillip, formerly of the stranded Oregon, which occurred on Saturday at Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he had been Commandant since the war with Spain. Admiral Phillip died from cardiac degeneration, attributed by doctors to excitement. It was Admiral Phillip who, at the battle of Santiago, called to his men, as the Spanish cruiser Oqueado was sinking before the guns of the Texas, "Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying!" And when the fight was over and his men were preparing to cheer him, he lined them up and made confession of his faith in God, asking the officers and men to lift their hats and offer silent prayer and thanks to the Almighty

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—

Though the sky appeared to be a little cloudy, we had no rain during last week, the weather on the whole being bright and fair. On Wednesday and Thursday last, the waters in the river rose owing to a heavy fall of rain in Rajputana. Since then they have subsided a little.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending Thursday last was 559 as against 449 of the previous week. One case of plague occurred last week, which was detected by Dr. N. E. Mody, the railway surgeon. The sick man was at once sent to the hospital, where he died. 27 cases of cholera proved fatal and it seems the cases still increase in number every week. The number of actual cases occurring in the city is not published by the Municipal authorities. In the city 243 persons died from fever, 148 from starvation, 23 from respiratory diseases, one from plague, 27 from cholera and the rest from other diseases. 194 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town.

Mr. R. E. Roper, I. C. S., took charge of his appointment as Assistant Judge last week, when he tried on Thursday last, a case of kidnapping, in which two Mahomedans were charged under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code. Both the accused were adjudged guilty and were sentenced to one year's and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Mr. R. X. De Souza, being appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, will, henceforth, try Ahmedabad cases and Mr. Roper, the minor cases of Kaira and the Panch Mahals, Mr. Roper will go to Nariad to hold the sessions.

The annual general meeting of the Hemabhai Institute will be held in the Lecture Hall on Saturday, July 28, when the following business will be transacted: (1) To receive the managing committee's report for the past year. (2) To elect a new managing committee, in place of the committee now retiring. Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Assistant Collector, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

Chaganlal Vakhatchand, the cashier on the relief works at Dhansura, who was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of criminal breach of trust under Sec. 409 of the Indian Penal Code, had filed an appeal against the decision of Mr. Emanuel, the First Class Magistrate of Prantij. The appeal was heard before Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge, who confirmed the sentence in all respects, Mr. M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law with Mr. Dayabhai Ijatram, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Wallace, I.C.S., of the Madras Civil Service, it is said, is appointed Special Magistrate in the District of Ahmedabad and will be posted to the Prantij taluka, where the first case to be tried by him will be that of Dr. Chandulal Kekmal, the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary at Talode, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	14416	2910	17326
Bombay and Sindh	1164900	353218	1470118
Bengal	11718	5216	16934
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1576	1184	2760
Punjab	137674	36656	174330
Central Provinces	734043	1265573	1999316
Berar	373675	163476	537151
Ajmer-Merwara	11105	34264	145299
Total British Provinces ..	2549097	1814297	4363334
Native States.			
Rajputana States	364749	163979	528728
Central India States	131788	37387	169175
Hyderabad	406392	102969	509361
Baroda	76189	32479	108959
Bombay Native States..	443031	64658	473689
Punjab Native States	22872	16723	39595
Central Provinces Feudatory States	20010	29715	59725
Kashmir (Jammu)	1050	...	1050
Total Native States ...	1433651	457901	1890552
Grand Total ...	3981688	2272198	6253886

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	11781	3070	14851	— 2575
Bombay and Sindh	1191899	367460	1558269	+ 89151
Bengal	11718	5251	17568	+ 634
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh..	2584	1418	4002	+ 1242
Punjab	146443	28936	175379	+ 10149
Central Provinces	607566	1421859	2029425	+ 30130
Berar	384284	152932	537216	+ 65
Ajmer-Merwara	100700	40141	140841	— 4458
Total British Provinces ...	2456915	2020766	4487681	+124319
Native States.				
Rajputana States	333781	141827	475608	— 53120
Central India States	99151	33724	132875	— 38003
Hyderabad	393925	106201	500126	— 9435
Baroda	69933	31422	101355	— 7701
Bombay Native States ...	408845	71149	479994	+ 6055
Punjab Native States ...	25592	16529	42121	+ 2526
Central Provinces Feudatory States	17300	43756	61056	+ 1531
Kashmir (Jammu)	284	...	284	— 766
Total Native States ...	1349311	444608	1793919	— 96633
Grand Total ...	3806226	2475374	6281600	+ 27714

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

24 1900—Captain and V—Nanabhai Anoopram vs Mistri Karimbux—Hiralal M and M.
81 1900—Hiralal M and M—Framjee Kapoorchund vs Karimbux Ali and another—Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

476 99—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Bai Dodebai widow and others—Craigie L and O and B and K. Part heard.
474 93—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhai Visram and another vs Dossa Thakersey—Bhaishunker and K.
226 97—Little and Co—Bomonjee Sorabjee Mazagonwala vs Framjee Cursetjee and others—Edgelow G and W and J and R.
507 20181 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vulubdas—M Virjee.
714 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and U. For postponment.
679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagirthibai vs Sitabai—Khunderao and S.
128 97—Edgelow G and W—Manuckchand Capurchand vs Loorgabai alias Luxmibai—Diksbit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

37 99—Payne G S and M—Santmjibhai Akhai vs Chagbai Poorbai—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.
1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Framjee Gouldas vs Gowribai widow—In person.
42 99—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G Sand M.
40 99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and Poorbai vs Shanjibhai Akhai—Payne G S and M.
25 99—Mantri and B—Bhowanishanker Wasudeo Patuk vs Martum Parshotam Joshi—In person.
34 98—Tyebjee D and Co—Bhawa Saunkerdas Gopaldas vs Jankisondas Ghuru Kisandas—Khunderao and S.
31 98—Payne G S and V—Mongibai widow vs Cassinath Easoo—Tyabjee D and Co.
19 99—A F Turner—Mariambai and Fatmabai vs Suleman Hajee Esmail H Chotani—Framjee and D.
2 1900—Payne G S and M—Hirjee Lilladhur vs Gungabai widow—Captain and V.
33 98—Hiralal M and M—Administrator General vs Thakordas Sakerbai and others—Captain and V.
6 1900—Mansukhlal D and J—Gordhandas Soonderdas vs Bai Rameoverbai widow—Smetham B and N.
3 1900—Captain and V—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai J and M.
9 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Manockbai widow vs Bhugwandas Nanabhai—Bhaishanker and K.
28 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Nanbai vs Esmallbhoy Dathoo—Payne G S and M.
10 1900—In person—Bhagatbai widow vs Sitabai widow—Diksbit and D.
12 1900—Thackurdas D C and H—Dyal Gopal vs Mamoobai—Ardesir H and D.
17 1900—Maistri and B—Nabhajee Aboo Panadi vs Rambhawa Bhimajee Vani—R M Mody.
1 1900—Payne G S and M—Ramsing Govind Sing vs Govind Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

Long Cause.

721 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdoo Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub—Paybe G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

652 99—Little and Co—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Hirabai—F P Pevri, part heard.
779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdoola Koor—Janardhan and R, part heard.
479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Haidarally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kador—Edgelow G and W and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
504 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.
135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.
731 99—Wadia and J—Motee Warjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and M and H.
687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.
222 98—Soratjee and J—Ebrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.
106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Mamlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.
50 1900—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.
760 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and U. For postponment.
679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagirthibai vs Sitabai—Khunderao and S.
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9 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Manockbai widow vs Bhugwandas Nanabhai—Bhaishanker and K.
28 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Nanbai vs Esmallbhoy Dathoo—Payne G S and M.
10 1900—In person—Bhagatbai widow vs Sitabai widow—Diksbit and D.
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760 99—Payne G S and M—Jaitha Jadowjee vs Khimjee Assoo and another—Shamrao and M.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th July:—

THE RECENT STACK FIRE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th July 1900, reporting that on the 6th idem at about 9-15 p. m. a fire broke out at the Frere Reclamation Hay Storage Ground in stack No. 37 on the East wharf, belonging to Mr. Babool Raghooji, which, fanned by the strong wind prevailing at the time, soon spread to the adjacent stacks and that 14 stacks have been totally and one partially destroyed; that the cause of the fire is at present unknown, and the damage is estimated to be about Rs. 51,000; that the Trustees' fire service was within a few minutes of the first alarm promptly brought into action and although it could not control the fire which had taken a strong hold, it helped a great deal to protect the adjacent heaps and that the Municipal fire engines arrived on the scene within half an hour of the alarm, and bringing to notice the assistance rendered by the Customs Preventive Officer and some of the members of the Traffic Staff. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th July 1900, reporting that he arrived at the scene of the hay fire at Frere Land at about 10-15 p.m. Friday, and found 14 stacks on fire and three Municipal steam fire engines playing on them, that he offered assistance to the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, who requested him to pull down the stack next the last burning as quickly as possible in order to prevent the fire spreading, whereupon messengers were sent to the Labourers' Quarters to summon more men and before 1-0 a.m., 247 men in all were at work, that amongst the stacks destroyed there were two of baled hay, one of which was the last to catch fire, and it is probable that this fact materially aided the Fire Brigade in preventing the fire from spreading to the rest of the stacks on the same line and pointing out that the great advantage, of having quarters for labourers in the case of men being unexpectedly required during the night, was clearly proved on Friday, when within two hours of being sent for, 193 men were at the scene of the fire, though their quarters were nearly three miles distant.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

LAND AT COLABA.

Submitted letter dated 9th July to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, communicating the Trustees' decision that a lease may be offered of the area at Jamsetjee Bunder, required by the Railway Company, for 50 years at a rate of one rupee per square yard per annum. Read letter from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, dated 11th July 1900, saying that the Railway Company is not however in a position at present to accept the terms offered by the Trustees of the Port for the lease of a strip of land at the North-East of the Company's stores yard at Colaba, but asking that the Company be given the first refusal in the case of any offer being made for the land in question.

Resolution.—Letter dated 11th July 1900, from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, should be acknowledged, and he may be informed that, although the Trustees cannot engage to reserve the ground referred to, previous intimation, if possible, of any arrangement for its future disposal will be communicated to him.

Submitted letters from Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Contractor, Architect, dated 6th March and 30th June 1900, requesting that his client may be granted an extension of 6 months, the free time allowed to build a house on plot No. 22 on Apollo Reclamation leased to him having expired on 31st December 1899, and certain difficulties having prevented him from completing his building in that time. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th July 1900, reporting what progress has been made by the lessee as regards building the house.

Resolution.—Extension of "free time" may be allowed up to the 31st March 1900, rent accordingly began to accrue from the 1st April 1900, and all arrears should be paid forthwith.

THE OIL JETTY.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer (Commander George Wilson), dated 25th July 1899, saying that he is of opinion that considerable risk either of damaging the bulk oil jetty or to a vessel herself is incurred during the South-West monsoon, in consequence of the insufficiency of the appliances at present at his disposal for keeping a vessel a sufficient distance off to prevent her from injuring the jetty, as well as for enabling her to lie fair with the ebb and flow, and recommending that two more buoys should be laid down of the oil jetty—one to the North and the other to the South so as to keep a vessel more securely moored when alongside and fair in the tidal line. Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd August 1899, giving the particulars of the moorings and buoys required for bringing bulk oil vessels to the oil jetty. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 13th October 1899, forwarding the approximate estimates amounting to Rs. 15,000 for the additional mooring buoys at the Petroleum Pier. Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager dated 14th November 1899, reporting that the income earned during 1898-99 from Messrs. Graham and Company's Bulk Oil Installation was Rs. 51,559-7-8 and that from Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company's may be assumed to be Rs. 25,621, as the premises only came under rent from January 1899, and no oil has been landed at the place. Submitted statement, dated January 1900, furnished by the Traffic Manager, showing the names, tonnage and dates of unloading of the 13 bulk oil vessels that have discharged at the Mody Bay Bulk Oil Pier from the date of the opening of the Pier. Submitted letter from Mr. J. M. Dick, dated 15th January 1900, saying, in reply to an inquiry by the Chairman, that his Company have been aware of the difficulty and possible danger, and the Shell Company at home fully understands the necessity of giving them large supplies early in May to last over the monsoon, and that it is owing to the efforts made to prevent having to receive supplies within the monsoon months that only two steamers have had to use the Pier since it was built between 25th May and 30th September. Submitted letter from the Port Officer (Commander F. Barwick), dated 16th May 1900, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. enquiring if cargoes of oil in bulk can be discharged at the Bulk Oil Pier during the monsoon season, together with his reply, and requesting that the necessary provision be made in the next year's Budget for providing ground tackle to keep the vessels off the Pier. Submitted letter from the Engineer, forwarding detailed drawings, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 20,974, for the additional moorings at the Petroleum Pier. Submitted statement, dated 17th July 1900, furnished by the Traffic Manager, showing the names, tonnage and dates of loading of the 23 kerosene bulk oil vessels that have discharged at Mody Bay Bulk Oil Pier from the date of the opening of the Pier up to 17th July 1900. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th July 1900, reporting that the revenue earned during 1899-1900 from the Bulk Oil Installations at Mody Bay was as under:—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Ground rent, Rs. 29,176-0-0; wharfage fees, Rs. 14,760-3-3; siding fees, Rs. 5,396-7-10; pierage charges, Rs. 108 15-8; extra and night work, Rs. 7-0-0; total Rs. 49,518-0-9. Messrs Ewart Latham and Co.—Ground rent, Rs. 21,214-0-5; wharfage fees, Rs. 4,650-2-0; siding fees, Rs. 479-3-5; pierage charges, Rs. 50-0-0; extra and night work, Rs. 30-0-0; total Rs. 26,423-5-10. Submitted proceedings of the Bunders Committee, saying that the moorings are deficient in themselves, and if an accident happened, and a vessel were driven to the North by the action of the flood tide, wind and sea combined, she might be carried on to the rocks, and the consequences will probably be very serious—a position which the Trustees cannot approve; they are in duty bound to provide all the equipment necessary to guard against accidents, and proposing that the plans and estimate submitted by the Trustees' Engineer with his No. 1917 dated 23rd June 1900, be recommended to the Board for sanction, and the work be undertaken as soon as funds are arranged, and which will be provided from the new loan to be taken up in the current year.

Resolution.—The plans and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 20,974 for works only, are sanctioned, and the work may be undertaken as soon as funds can be arranged; the expenditure is debitable to the new loan to be taken up in the current year.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th July 1900.	Total from 1st April to 13th July 1900.	For week ending 13th July 1899.	Total from 1st April to 13th July 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	321	19	275
,, ,, out of ,,	14	316	23	281
,, transported	21	157	12	203
,, attended to	2	23	2	19
,, warped ...	4	21	0	22

THE Governorship of the Straits Settlements, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Mitchell, has been bestowed upon Colonel Sir Frederic Cardew, K.C.M.G., now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone. Apart from his highly successful management of many of our African Colonies, Sir Frederick is the possessor of a brilliant military record. He commenced soldiering in the Bengal Army from Sandhurst in 1858, and three years later won his first medal while campaigning with the 3rd Punjaub Infantry on the North-West Frontier of India, where he assisted in the capture of Umbeyla. In the Zulu War of 1879 Sir Frederick officiated as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the First Division and for his services received mention in despatches, a medal with clasp, and was promoted to the brevet rank of major.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IS MANDVI A HOTBED OF PLAGUE.

THE "Rast Goftar," on the authority of the municipal commissioner, thinks better of the district of Mandvi than most other people. Our contemporary writes:—The municipal commissioner has, in his report on the subject, declared—and proved it pretty conclusively—that Mandvi was not responsible for the outbreak of the last three plague epidemics that have visited Bombay. Last year it had started in other districts before making its appearance in Mandvi. He has also cited facts to show that the popular belief, that plague always begins at that place, is more or less erroneously entertained. The commissioner observes that though Mandvi seems to be practically never free from plague, it would be seen from the figures of general mortality—the safest guide to the incidence of plague—that the state of things has been, if anything, worse in Kamatipura and Byculla, and almost as bad in Umerkhadi and Dongri. Still more important is the observation that if Mandvi were demolished, it is his conviction that it would make very little difference to the rest of Bombay.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—We believe the municipal commissioner's report on the subject will now give a final quietus to the meaningless out-cry against Mandvi, with which it is the fashion with some to content themselves in explanation of the continuance of the plague epidemic in our city. No doubt, it was at Mandvi that the plague first broke out and found an excellent breeding and resting ground. But now at least there is many a district of Bombay which is as bad and inveterately affected centre of endemic plague, as other diseases, as Mandvi ever was.

LAWYERS' COSTS.

Referring to the bill sent in by the municipal solicitors for preparing a draft amendment of the Municipal Act, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: For this purpose Rs. 10,000 were provided in the Budget for the year 1898-99, but who authorized the spending of such a large sum as over 16 thousand rupees in excess of the grant? Whoever has taken this responsibility he has certainly exceeded his powers. We doubt very much whether if the corporation had been apprised beforehand of the fact that the cost of drafting the amendments would amount to above quarter of a lakh of rupees, it would have sanctioned it during these hard times. We trust that when the matter is brought before our city fathers, they would take a firm attitude and speak out boldly. A principle of far reaching importance is involved, and they should make it clear once for all that their officers are not to exceed their authorities on any account. The rate-payers will certainly watch with anxious solicitude what attitude their representatives take in this matter.

OBNOXIOUS PLAGUE MEASURES.

Referring to the resolution of the Government of India to get rid of obnoxious plague measures the "Indian Spectator" says:—Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, though happily, not for ever. The Indian public will hail with gratitude the Government of India's decision to practically do away with all obnoxious plague measures. They have existed too loong, and done enough mischief.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS.

The "Rast Goftar" thanks Lord Northcote's Government in the following terms:—The best thanks of the Presidency are due to Lord Northcote's Government for the explanatory note they published, last week, as regards the revenue collections in famine districts. They have reiterated the orders, given ere now, that notices should be issued only to people who are prima facie able to pay, while others should be at once regarded as unable to pay their assessment within the year. Referring to the question of remissions, it is laid down that immediate remissions are to be granted in cases where the commissioner is satisfied that an occupant will not have, for several years to come, the means to pay his assessments.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The "Indian Spectator" asks:—Is there no one to look after the sanitary arrangements of our public schools? Hundreds of boys or girls may be found cooped up in a small area, with nothing or next to nothing for their personal convenience. Surely, it is somebody's business to see, for instance, that the water they drink has been boiled and filtered, and the necessary conveniences provided. The proprietors won't be much the poorer for the outlay, whilst the gain to the little ones—and there are thousands of them in every quarter of Bombay—will be enormous Is it not odd that "enlightened" Bombay should have to be reminded of these primary wants in the year of grace 1900? Verily, there is much darkness behind the lamp. It is a pity neither the educational authorities nor the parents pay surprise visits to the schools.

A MOST PERVERSE VERDICT.

Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge of Poona, passed some remarks on the intelligence of the jury who helped him in the trial of the charge of murder against Shaik Hussain. The "Indian Spectator," which wrote in a different strain on a previous occasion, now states. Though we are still of opinion that Mr. Aston need not have passed any remarks reflecting on the intelligence of the jurors, we must say that the proceedings in the case of Shaik Hussain, as it came up for reference to the High Court, show that he had considerable provocation for the remarks he made, and the verdict of the jury was really one of the most perverse we have ever come across.

The "Native Opinion" attacks Mr. Aston in a long article, remarking that he has a short temper and a bad tongue and continues: If juries are to be treated in the fashion in which Mr. Aston rewarded the jury for their troubles in the trial of Shaik Hussain Shaik Harfanalisha, we fear Poona Sessions Court will soon find it difficult to induce respectable gentlemen to act as jurors while Mr. Aston is there.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S RESOLVE.

The "Indian Spectator" thinks Sir William Wedderburn ought not to have thrown up the sponge, and remarks:—Sir William Wedderburn has announced to his constituents that he will not again seek their suffrages at the next General Elections, the reason assigned being that he sees no prospect of carrying out the ideas which are to him the principal motives for a Parliamentary career, in the presence of the spirit of militarism with which the country is afflicted. He had hoped to help in the initiation of measures of industrial development, of popular education, and of the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes. "Especially," he writes, "I felt it a duty to the unhappy and unrepresented people of India, to place at the disposal of my fellow-countrymen the experience acquired during many years of official life in that country." All these hopes have been dashed by the new Imperialism which is rampant in Great Britain. We must confess that Mr. Courtney's determined perseverance in the cause of righteousness strikes us as being preferable to this throwing up of the sponge, but then Sir William Wedderburn was scarcely the man to fight his way in a popular assembly. We may the more easily reconcile ourselves to the absence of so single-hearted and disinterested a champion from Parliament, since Parliament itself has ceased to be of much account in British politics now-a-days.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—The announcement of Sir William Wedderburn not to seek a re-election at the next general-election has been received with a feeling of genuine regret in this country. He is one of that gallant and devoted band of workers who are exerting their utmost to create some interest in Parliament in matters Indian; and knowing the people of this country so intimately as he does, he is peculiarly fitted for the task. As a Liberal member of Parliament he has been doing his duty manfully, fearlessly and honestly; and his devoted conscientious and sincere work has been fully recognized by his constituency. We for our part sincerely wish that he had not arrived at this decision.

The "Gujarati writes":—Sir William Wedderburn has announced to his constituency that for certain political and private reasons he does not wish to seek the honour of re-election. The announcement has naturally been received throughout India with a feeling of profound regret. After Mr. Bradlaugh's death Sir William Wedderburn has laboured on behalf of India in face of so much obloquy and such gross misrepresentations that they would have unnerved many an Englishman. Even his uncompromising political enemies have had to admit that he has throughout been inspired by noble and honest motives.

THE French Ambassador in Peking is M. Pichon. The "Daily News" correspondent in Paris sends the following description of him, given by a friend:—"He originally studied medicine, but was plucked when he went up for the degree examination, lost heart, strayed into politics, took up foreign affairs as a leader writer in the Justice, and a questioner of Ministers in the Chamber. Had he passed for his medical degree he would propably now be a country doctor, and his chief cause for uneasiness the youthful pranks of his son in the Quartier Latin. As he now stands, a tragical and world-wide interest is attached to him. My feeling is that Pichon was born to luck, and will pass unscathed through the Boxers

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER's health is now very satisfactory, and he is full of work. He has finished the revision of his great book, "First Principles," and the volume in its new form will appear about October. The sense of the work, as part of his system of philosophy, has been in no wise changed. In a verbal way, however, the book has been largely rewritten—its last revision.

A book by Mr. Richard Whiteing, the first, of course, since "No. 5 John Street," will appear in the early autumn. Whether it will be in the same strain remains to be seen; but, anyhow, a young firm of publishers have secured it. It will be issued simultaneously in America, where "No. 5 John Street" was much read. Sir Walter Besant's new novel and Mark Twain's volume have already been spoken about, and altogether our star novelists—if a theatrical term may be applied to them—mean to be active in the autumn months.

Tolstoy's latest piece of work is an article of some ten thousand words on Patriotism and Government. It will shortly be published in English by the Free Age Press, of Maldon Essex the agency which deals in England with all the new writings of Tolstoy. We are also to have other booklets by him, selected from recent articles, letters and unpublished material in the care of his English representative, Mr. Tchertkoff. Tolstoy is now giving the finishing touches to his volume The New Slavery which is an examination of the position of the workers.

There is to be a sixpenny edition of the late Mr. Stephen Crane's best known and best book, The Red Badge of Courage. Mr. Heinemann first issued this book in his Pioneer Series in the autumn of 1895. The result was the discovery of Mr. Crane in the larger sense, for it seems beyond all doubt that the Red Badge only boomed in America after it had made a hit here. Mr. George Wyndham, the Under-Secretary for War was one of the early admirers of the Red Badge and he put his appreciation in writing.

It is understood that General Gatacre read the proofs of the Stormberg chapter in Messrs. Methuen's history of war. A plan of the battle which accompanies the account is probably also by him; at any rate various generals and officers associated with the campaign are giving Mr. H. E. Cunliffe, who writes the history, the benefit of first-hand knowledge. A fresh section of the work, referring to Colenso, will appear this week. The intelligent general reader does strange things at times, and one wonders whether he has in any instance attributed the Methuen history to Lord Methuen?

Publishers have sometimes been literary men; why should not the wives of publishers be literary women? Mrs. Doubleday, the wife of the American publisher, is issuing here with Mr. Heinemann a book entitled "Nature's Garden." At least two other books on natural subjects have come from her pen. Here flowers are grouped on rather a new plan—that is, according to colour. Thus so much of the book is about flowers ranging from blue to purple. The many plates which decorate the book are arranged in the same way. Reference, at least, is easy.

How have England and Germany stood towards each other throughout the great crisis of history? That question was recently discussed by Professor Eric Marcks, of Leipsic, in a lecture delivered at the German Athenæum in London. A volume by Professor Marcks founded upon this lecture is now being translated into English, and will be published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. The gist of it is that England and Germany have, when crisis were on hand, generally been of the same way of thinking. Dr. Marcks thinks this coming together is likely to be even more marked in the future.

Mr. Romesh Dutt has prepared a little volume on Indian famines and their causes. He is already known to English readers by his translations of Indian epics and his writings on Indian history. He has been in the Indian Civil Service for more than twenty-five years, and has had practical experience of famine relief work. Apart from the historical account of Indian famines, the volume contains a series of open letter, to Lord Curzon on the land question in India; also chapters about railways and irrigation. A debate in the Indian Budget is coming on in the House of Commons, so Messrs. Kegan Paul will get this volume out at once.

It appears that the Town Council of Norwich has undertaken to publish, for the benefit of the public, an exhaustive history of the famous East Anglian city. Two well-known antiquarians, the Rev. William Hudson, F.S.A., and Mr. J. C. Tingey, F.S.A., have offered their services to the Town Council gratuitously, and they will together edit the publication, which it is expected will be issued in two volumes. A municipal history of Norwich, with its notable castle and cathedral, will be of special interest to the antiquarian and historian. Indeed Norwich is an epitome of East Anglian history—a stirring record—and the Town Council is to be congratulated on taking a step which has proved of much value in the cases of Northampton and Leicester.

Mr. Baring-Gould is giving us a taste of autobiography in the Book of Dartmoor, which Messrs. Methuen are about to publish for him. He writes the following:—"As a boy I had an uncle, T. G. Bond, who lived near Moreton Hampstead, and who was passionately devoted to Dartmoor. He inspired me with the same love. In 1848 he presented me as a birthday present with Rowe's Perambulation of Dartmoor." It arrested my attention, engaged my imagination, and was to me almost as a Bible. When I obtained a holiday from my books, I mounted my pony and made for the moor. I rode over it, round it, put up at little inns, talked with the moormen listened to their tales and songs in the evenings and during the day sketched and planned the ruins that I then fondly supposed were Drudical."

The love, the passion—that is his own word—which Mr. Baring-Gould then conceived for Dartmoor has lived with him. Years have rolled on, but his eulogy of Dartmoor could never have been heartier than it is now:—"I have wandered over Europe, have rambled to Iceland, climbed the Alps, been for some years lodged among the marshes of Essex—yet nothing that I have seen has quenched in me the longing after the fresh air and love of the wild scenery of Dartmoor. There is far finer mountain scenery elsewhere, but there can be no more bracing air, and the lone upland region possesses a something of its own—a charm hard to describe, but very real—which engages for once and for ever the affections of those who have made its acquaintance.

Mme. Louise Michel is not seventy, as by a cruel little slip of the pen was stated in this column the other day. She is only sixty-four, and years apart altogether, ever youthful.—The sixpenny edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles will be published in a fortnight by Messrs. Harper. As might be expected, the edition is being very rapidly taken up. Mr. Murray will shortly publish the revised edition of Mr. Robinson's well-known book on flower gardening; also the set of society sketches and dialogues with which Mr. Oliver Onions makes a volume entitled "The Compleat Bachelor."

Messrs. Putnam have two books ready for publication. One deals with medical and surgical nursing, and is edited by an American, Dr. H. J. O'Brien. The other is a story of the South Pacific, by Mr. Duffield Osborne. It has the title "The Secret of the Crater." Mr. Heinamann will publish shortly a book dealing with the Afrikander Bond in reference to the war. The author, Mr. F. W. Bell, has lived in South Africa for many years, and it is claimed that he had exceptional opportunities for acquiring exact information. Messrs. White are publishing two novels, "An Eye for an Eye," by Mr. William Le Queux; and "Town Lady and Country Lass," by Miss Florence Warden. Mr. Macqueen will shortly publish Mrs. Lathrop's rather out of the way novel "The Autobiography of a Charwoman." Mrs. Lathrop has made a study of social conditions in London.

A monument in honour of Goethe's mother is to be erected in Frankfort on the Main. A committee of Frankfort women has been formed to collect funds for the "Denkmal" of the famous "Frau Rath," whose reputation and popularity have increased all over Germany since the publication of her remarkable letters, which showed how truly she was the mother of the poet and thinker as well as the mother of the man. It will be the first public monument set up in Germany to the honour of a citizen's wife.

Mr. D. Warres-Smith has written, and Messrs. Sampson Low are about to issue, a volume on "European Settlements in the Far East," a very useful kind of book at this particular time. The volume contains a map and illustrations. It is meant to be a reference book for writers and readers of all sorts—political, mercantile, etc.

Mr. H. Elliot Malden is the author of the new volume, "Surrey," in Mr. Elliot Stock's excellent series of Popular County Histories. From paleolithic man in Surrey to the cricketers at Kennington Oval is a pretty wide field for any researcher, and Mr. Malden has traversed it as thoroughly as is possible under the conditions. It is a most remarkable instance of persistence in local characteristics that Surrey seems to have been in Roman times what it is to-day—a "residential and sporting" county. Mr. Malden, who is a diligent archæologist, gives us a very readable summary of all that is known about Surrey during the Roman occupation. In later centuries, Surrey, the most beautiful of the southern counties, would, but for the existence of a certain big town in Middlesex, London, to wit, have had a big town of her own. This would have been Southwark, the absorption of which by the big town on the north of the river, was for, the sake of public morals compulsory.

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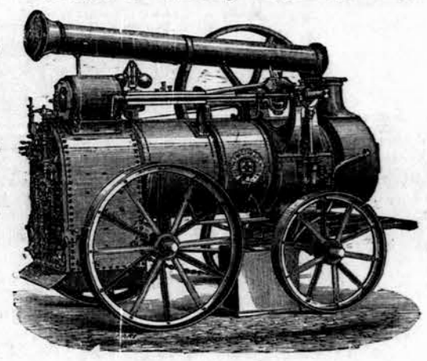

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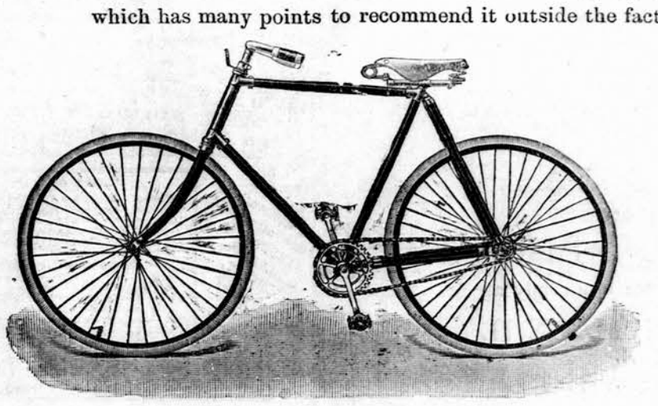

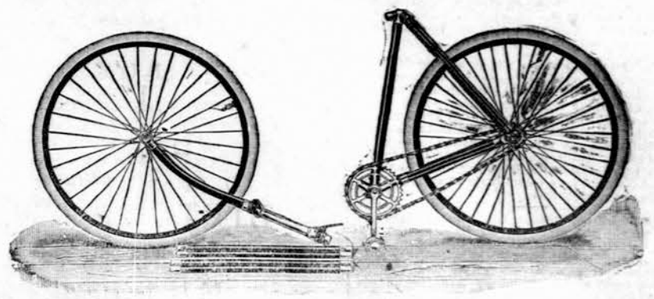

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket, of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unenviable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

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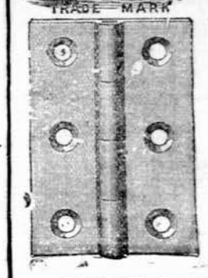

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